HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,333—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
19th Nov.	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509	......	......
17th „	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
14th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 226.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 2 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.
AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S
PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S
O. V. G. and Special Reserve,
GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUAL

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

60,000 PIANOS

THIS IS THE NUMBER OF
BLUTHNER PIANOS
MADE AND SOLD DURING THE LIFE TIME OF
JULIUS BLUTHNER,
THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he
ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the

BLUTHNER PIANOS:
FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY.
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,
ESTABLISHED 1868.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTPONED.

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
THE FAMOUS BARITONE
Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
At the B. V. A. CLUB
ON THURSDAY EVENING next,
the 17TH inst.
Commence at 9-30 prompt.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
or the CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the Undersigned and carried on under the Name and Style of MADRASWALLA SONS and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 13th day of October, 1904.

SORABJEE FRAMJI MADRASWALLA,
N. S. FRAMJEE MADRAS VALLA,
P. S. FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA,
R. S. FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. N. S. FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA in the firm of SORABJEE FRAMJEE has CEASED from the 7th day of November 1904.

SORABJEE FRAMJI MADRASWALLA,
N. S. FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED my Sons, Messrs PHEROZSHA SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA and RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA as PARTNERS in my Firm and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Name and Style of SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA.
Bombay, 8th November, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJI JUSAH HAJI MUSSA, has contracted TO SELL to our client, MEMON HAJI SEEDICK HAJI SUMAR, the properties described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims if any and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fasundari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kambekar Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-seven feet and a half in breadth and seventy feet in length be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by the property described in the second schedule, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Usman Haji Joosub and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, Ward No. 985, and Street Nos. 16-22.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fasundari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada Street, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 592 and Street No. 253, and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ebrahim but now of Rabiabai, on or towards the East by the property described in the first schedule, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Memon Ismail Mahomed but now of Yemnabai, and on or towards the West by Public Road called First Memonwada Street.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1904.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the Chair. Scotsmen wishing to attend are requested to send their names and the names of their guests to the HONORARY SECRETARIES without delay.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
Hoy. Secretaries,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COPMANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the Official Year ending 31st March, 1906, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Kharagpur, on payment of Rs. 2.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the "Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta."

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his Office No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 2nd January, 1905, at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made by the 15th March, 1905.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
Kharagpur, dated 5th Nov., 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 787 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902.................. Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Moholla in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 8 6, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 8040, and New Survey No 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Moholla, on the North by the house of Abdullakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sadh Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbaran and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad Interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904, at Rs. 21 per Whole and Rs. 5 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 18th November, 1904, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

ON and from the 15th November 1904, FIRST and SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES, will be issued between POONA and BOMBAY available up to 31st May 1905.

2. For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th November, 1904.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1904, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Auditors made by the Directors for the year 1903-1904 under clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th November to 21st November, 1904, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 33, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Mucadam Khimjee Govindjee, No. 33, by order of Seth Ramdayal Shivnarayen and on account and risk of the Sun Mills Co., Ld.

52 full pressed bales Bijapur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments first-rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc. etc., the property of Mrs. A. MAYERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of a Large Size Oil Picture representing "Venus."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.

One large size oil picture of "Venus" in rich gilt frame, 6 by 4 feet.

The picture is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m, Messr CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, set of sofas, chairs, and easy chairs lined leather, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, large size wood and coal stove, sword, large filter by Treacher, Ditmar's lantern, pictures, sliding dining table by Lazarus in 4 pieces, easy chairs, cupboard, teapoys, revolvers, loaded and empty cartridges.

1 harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.
1 S. B. rifle, sighted to 1,200 yards.
1 D. B. gun and rifle combined, by T Hollis, sighted to 1,200 yards.
3 new typewriters by Hartford in good order.
1 second hand double pole tent with double fly 18 by 18 feet.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light dog cart.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
2 cases saddlery.
1 Grey Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years old.
1 set English new single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 322 of 1904.

Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha.......................... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Kanhyalal Kissonchund.......................... Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p m, by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904.

23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 900 chows.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Nanu Hormusjee and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

The pearls are on view from 2 to 5 p m, at the office of Messrs D P Batha & Co, in Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE FIVE-STORIED LANDED PROPERTY ON MINT ROAD AT NEW MODY BAY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners, Hiravahoo, widow of Bhanji Ludha Chatoorbhooj Bhanji, and the heirs of the late Gordhandas Bhanji, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Mr Tricumdas Doongersey, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage or five-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay on the west side of Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, containing by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 728,729 new No 5942, old survey No 1287 and new survey No 8524, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1984, and Street Nos 140, 142, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row now called Mint Road, on the west partly by the property of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet and partly by a property formerly of Jaitha Varia and now of Khimji Lukhmidas, on the North by a property formerly of Jaitha Varia and now of Khimji Lukhmidas, and on the South by the property of Nathoo Soonderji, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE PIANOS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs Ditmar's show room the following:—

1 ebonised full grand brass bound piano by Bluthner in very good order (imported by C. Marcks and Co.)
1 Mahogany grand piano.
1 Ebonized grand upright piano by Schiedmayer.
2 do do do by Rose and Co.
1 Mahogany square brass bound piano by Schiedmayer, and Soehn.

Also the property of a deceased Dental Surgeon consisting of dentestry and medical books, cupboards, almyras, sideboards, marble top tables, chairs, marble clock large mirror cabinets, lamps, roll top writing deck, English made tooth making machine, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 14th November, 1904.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring as good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

FULLY-TRAINED Medical, Surgical, and Maternity NURSES can be obtained at the J. J. HOSPITAL, Bombay.

WANTED.—A CLERK knowing English and Marathi. Apply sharp with testimonials and salary required to Box "No. 555 N," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, immediately for up-country, a GRADUATE TEACHER, Eurasian or Goan preferred. Boarding and lodging free. Apply stating salary to Box "No. 1668 N." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 100 in 4 years. Apply Box "No. 1639," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, A EUROPEAN with Home and Local Experience to undertake the management of a small SHIPPING, WINE and AGENCY business in Bombay. Good prospects for the right man. None but Europeans with Home Experience need apply. Starting Salary of Rs 350. Apply with particulars of previous experience, and copies of testimonials to "No. 1678N," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given for Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

TURKISH TOWELS:

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 "
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 "
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 "
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA. CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	... Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	"	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE, PIANO.

By IBACH, Upright, Iron Frame.

New in 1903. Purchased in England at a Cost of 750 Rupees.

In excellent condition. Will take 550 Rupees Cash.

Can be tried on Board H. M. S. "PORPOISE" between 4-0 P. M. and 7-0 P.M. daily.

Reason for sale, ship paying off.

At present the property of Commander A. J. HOTHAM.

TO BE SUB-LET in Poona, (Queen's Gardens,) until October, 1905, or longer, POLO VISTA, well-furnished, including Billiard-table, &c. Present occupant, transferred, will give use of his Furniture and Garden to a sub-tenant who will look after them and also relieve him of responsibility for landlord's rent and taxes. Early applications invited, as if not immediately sub-let furniture and garden must be disposed of.

Apply to
A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
POLO VISTA, Poona.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
790 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

ASTHMA.

H. COONDOO, Esq., Hoogly, writes:—"Your specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely. Pray you may live a long and prosperous life."

Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient.

DIABETES & ACIDITY.

N. C. BORNA, Esq., Shillong, writes:—"My best thanks to you for the benefit my son has derived by using your specifics for DIABETES and ACIDITY."

Price Rs. 3 each. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT (BENGAL).

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., any it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street Bombay

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLIHSED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)........5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
22 Broadway,
Madras.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'12 1-2	= — 1
Berlin	20'36 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'86 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 80,000
Gold	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 21,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 O.-N. firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 6 value

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 N.-D. done } quiet.
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers }

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 1-2 D.-J. buyers steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 3-4 D.-J., done firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

ARRIVAL
Steamer Caspian.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5'42 +4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 0. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'31 +2	5'31 +2	5'33 +2
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May.**
5'35 +2	5'36 +2	5'38 +2
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
5'39 +2	5'39 +2	5'39 +2

Receipts at U S Ports	67,000
Do. last year	54,000
Exports to Great Britain	36,000
Do. do Continent	8,000
In New York—	
Spot	10'25 + 10
Futures, month of December	9'85 + 8
Do. do. March	10'05 + 8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 11-16
Futures, month of Feb.	9'89 + 6
Do. do. May	10'13 + 7
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Cotton Week's receipts at U.S. ports	378,000
" exports to Great Britain	120,000
" " Continent	76,000
Stock at U. S. ports	920,000
" " at interior ports	560,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 11th November, 1904:—

Cotton	6,718	bales
Wheat	25,032	cwts.
Linseed	2,462	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	789	"
Gingellyseed	4,012	"
Poppyseed	341	"
Groundnuts	92	"
Castorseed	799	"
Rice	4,749	"
Myrabollams	10	"
Cottonseed	3,303	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	838	"
Joowar	1,760	"
Maize	135	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin.......... Rs. 26,250
Gold bullion...... Rs. 4,30,080
684 Silver Bars.
Ex s s Egypt from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	171
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash 97-3
1st Settlement ...30th November 97'3
Money Market,—Tone firm.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5 do
Bank of Bengal do	10th November	6 do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	Rs. 22 to 22 1-2		

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.........Rs. 35 1-2 to 36.
15 per cent Mixed.........Rs. 34 1-2 Dec-Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales ......bales	4,000
Imports ...... do.	57,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'33 +2	5'33 +2	5'35 +2
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5'37 +2	5'38 +2	5'40 +2
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5'42 +3	5'42 +3	5'43 +3

COTTON.—The market is steady with prices about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday and a moderate business reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Gts.	Fine F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	201	191	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	199	187	...	25 Jan
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	218	...	...	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	210	204	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	207	201	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (H-G) } Karanja do. do do. } Akola do. do. do. }	219	...	...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	222	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	224	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	252	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	240	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	213	207	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	210	204	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	209	199	...	25 Nov
Do. ...	203	193	...	25 Dec.
Do. ...	202	192	...	25 Jan
Sind-Punjab...	209	299	...	25 Nov
Do. ...	203	193	...	25 Dec
Do. ...	20	192	...	25 Jan.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Annatto Seed.—There continues a good demand for the small parcels of Madras seed which is readily saleable at 5d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is steady. A fair business is being transacted in good yellow wax at £5 15 to £6 5, for superior wax we are asking £6. 5, and good pale bleached Calcutta at £7. 2s 6d to £7 5 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—There is no change to note. At the last periodical sales 408 packages were catalogued. There was a steady demand and the greater portion found buyers at dearer rates, the average unit being 1 1-4d. East Indian 150 bales were offered and 90 sold. Ledgeriana dull branch 3 3-4d, Crown original stem 4 1-2d, root 5 1-4d to 6 3-4d, red bold quill 3 1-8d to 5 1-4d, stem chips 1 7-8d to 3 5-8d per lb. Ceylon 86 bales offered and one-half sold, red original stem and chipf 31-8d. to 3 1-2d. Crown dull branch 2 1 4d per lb.

Copra.—The market is firm but quiet. Malabar is worth £9, c. i. f.

Ginger.—The good supply of 1,013 bags, 100 cases and 74 bales Malabar Ginger offered in sales met little demand. Cochin native cut bold medium and small bought in at 38 to 40. and small at 32 6, but the offerings were chiefly Cochin washed rough brought in at 21, and cuttings at 20. Privately small sales of unassorted Cochin at 19 to 20 and Calicut at 21.

Indigo.—Since our last report a fair business has been done at full prices. We quote to-day Bengal shipping middling to good violet at 3 3 to 3 6, consuming middling to good 2 10 to 3, ordinary to middling at 2 4 to 2 8, Oudes middling to fine 1 10 to 2 4. Kurpah middling to good 1 8 to 2, low to ordinary 1 2 to 1 6, Madras middling to good 1 5 to 1 10 per lb.

Isinglass.—Since the last sales we have nothing further to add, the market is steady. We quote to-day Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale 1-3 to 2-1, old dark to good pale 1 1 to 2-8, Bladder ordinary to fine pale 2 to 3 8. Purse ordinary to fine pale thick 8 1-2d to 1-5, Karachi leaf common to fine to pale 1-3 to 3-2, Penang leaf pickings to fine pale 2-8 to 4-4 Purse small to good pale 7 1-2d to 1-5 per lb.

Jute.—The market at the commencement of the week opened firm, advancing up to 2-6. This brought out free offers and with buyers holding off a weaker tendency was seen, closing with sellers of native first marks October steamer at £14, and October-December at £13, 12s 6d c i f. A fair business has been done in the better qualities up to £17 17-6 for T in heart, October-November steamer to Venice,

Kapock.—The market is steady. Only a small business has been done, but there seems to be more enquiry just now, particularly for the better qualities. We quote ordinary to good at 3d to 5d per lb, inferior qualities are difficult to move.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is quiet but steady. A small business is passing at 7 1 2d to 8d per ounce on the spot.

Osprey Feathers.—The next sales take place on the 13th of December. We quote to-day short selected 74 to 150, part selected 39 to 70 long and medium 25-6 to 40 red, 1-8 to 7 per ounce. We are receiving consignments at the present time to be included in the next sales.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. Tellichery Black pepper is being offered down to 53-6 c i f for December-February shipment 204 bags of Tellichery were offered in sale, but only 54 sold, part at 5 3 4d per lb, 35 bags of Alleppy offered were bought in at 5 5 8d to 6 1 4d White pepper. No Malabar has been offered, 4 bags of Ceylon sold at 8 3-5d, which is dearer.

Rubber.—There is a good demand for all medium qualities which sell well. Fine hard Para on the spot is worth 4-11d per lb.

Seeds—Cotton Seed.—Throughout the week the market has been quiet but steady. London loading quoted at £5 5, November-January £5 16-0, Fayoumi afloat £5 15, Bombay parcels October-November £4 16-3, November-December £4 16 3, December-January £4 15.

Linseed.—At the commencement, sellers were very firm but very little business resulted, and in consequence we close with an easier time. London-Calcutta spot and near 33, October-November 33-6, November-December 34, April-June 33-9. A fair business has been done to Continental ports October-November 34 to 33-9, November-December, 34-6 to 34-3, December-January 34-9 to 34-6, April-June 34, Bombay October-November 35-9 to 35 4 1-2 November-December 36 to 35 10 1-2d.

Poppy Seed.—The market has been very-quiet, and flat. Bombay Calcutta October November 31-6, November December 31-9, December-January 32.

Rape Seed.—A fair business has resulted during the week, the market being firm and closing steady. Brown Calcutta-October November 30-9 O-T, Brown, Cawnpore October November 30 7 1-2 O-T, 31-9 N-T. December-January 30-9 O-T. Yellow Guzerat October-November 34, yellow Cawnpore November December 33-6, Ferozepore October-November 31-9 O-T, 32-3 N. T.

Senna.—In yesterday's sales 1549 bales of Tinnivelly were offered and sold, Ordinary to medium at 1d. to 3 1-2d. bold 4 1-2d. pods 1 1-4d. to 1 3-4d. per lb.

Shellac—The market for futures opened very strong and a large business has been done. Reactions have followed but we close firm. Futures T-M. November delivery sold at 23 to 235 December at 224 to 223 January at 190 to 294. For arrivol recent sales of T N September-October at 219 to 220 c i f. On the spot a moperate business has been done at full rates ordinary livery to fair bright T-N Orange selling at 220 to 230 A, C. Garnet at 190.

Tea—The larger supplp of 47, 320 packages of Indian were catalogued this week. There was a better demand for common grades which sold steadily at previous rates, Assams, however, were very irregular especially Pakoes and in many instances, the result favoured buyers. A slight falling off in quality had something to do with it.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

BOMBAY NATIVE'S VIEW.

"The Indian Social Reformer" has the following:—The gossip of the railway compartment when it becomes audible is apt to be of little public interest. The noise of the moving train encourages the discussion of family and other purely personal topics in a reasonant voice, the speakers being under the delusion that their words reach their particular auditor though rendered inaudible to others by the grinding of the wheels of the train on the rails. Often the train pulls up before the conversation has had time to be lowered to the ordinary voice, and the talkers are abashed by being caught in the act of uttering in a stentorian voice things which most sensible persons do not address to a public meeting. Sometimes, however, a very suggestive remark is roared out in this fashion. The other day, as a "semi-fast" train ran into Dadar, a worthy Bhattia gentleman was surprised bawling out that though, for the murdered of a single missionary in China by the Boxers, the Powers of Europe hurried and despioled that Asiatic country the murder of eighteen innocent fishermen by the Russian Baltic Squadron had only led to the appointment of an International Commission. He seemed apprehensive lest his words should have been heard by the policeman on the platform, and hastily changed the topic for something loudly eulogistic of some act of the Commissioner of the Northern Division, and of the "virtues of his head and heart" as they say.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been received towards the above School:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	13,908	12	4
In memory of late Bai Navazbai Rustomjee Ardashir Wadia from her Children	501	0	0
In loving memory of "Mani" from afflicted "Adi" (through the "Jam-e-Jamshed")	50	0	0
In pious memory of Dorabjee Navrojee Chinoy on his first month's obsequies from his wife, Goolbai and son Dhanjibhoy	25	0	0
Shah Megjee Tricumjee Dharamsee Esq.	25	0	0
C, D. Mahaluxmiwalla Esq. (Poor box collection)	20	0	0
In memory of lale Bai Avabai wife of Dr Behramjee Navrojee Darabseth ...	20	0	0
Sorabjee Jamshedjee Lalkaka Esq. (Umbraj)	15	0	0
In memory of his late daughter Maneck from Dr. T. C. Khandwalla (Kharaghoda)	10	0	0
In memory of her dear departed" from a Zoroastrian lady	10	0	0
In Sacred memory of the late Mr. Kaikhashroo Hormasjee Alpaiwalla...	10	0	0
Sums of and nnder Rupees five	17	0	0
Total...	14,611	12	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREIG—November 10, at Kamarhatty House, Belghariah, Bengal, the wife of J S Greig, Kamarhatty Jute Mills, of a daughter.

HOOPER—November 8, at 50, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of David Hooper, Indian Museum, of a son.

LONGMUIR—November 10, at 5-1 Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of J A Longmuir, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEXT-BUNN—November 8 At St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd C R T Winkley, Walter Reginald Hext of Borsapori, Assam, to Alice, widow of the late C Northon Bumn.

LAIRD-JOHNSTON—November 8, at St Andrews' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Johnston Wright, assisted by the Rev Thos. Scott, M A, Andrew Pullar Laird, to Georgine Ower, eldest daughther of Alexander Johnston, Barnhill, Forfarshire.

DEATH.

HARCOURT—November 5, at Jubbulpore, of entric fever Ada, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs C W Harcourt

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 3-44m., 3-49a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—In reply to a representation made by the Bombay Temperance Council to the Abkari Collector, Bombay, against the proposed opening of a shop for the retail sale of foreign liquors at Kala Chauki Road, the Council has been informed by the Collector that the desired permission has not been granted.

UNLICENSED COOLIES.—Before the Mazagon Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates on Saturday, Sawalia Teemaji and twenty-two other coolies were charged by Sub-Inspector Valentine with plying themselves for hire as coolies at Grant Road Station, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The accused were fined two annas each and further warned that if they again committed the same offence they would be severely dealt with.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullivan charged Narayen Bhow, a Hindu, with attempting to cheat a Borah dealer in paints in respect of two kegs of red paint and one tin of French polish of the value of Rs. 8. The accused, who had eleven previous convictions against him and who had spent about eighteen year in jail was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

EX-COMMUNICATION AND SUICIDE.—At Lower Mahim, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Gungabai, a Hindu widow, aged about twenty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased was excommunicated some time ago owing to her having lived with a barber. The latter having deserted her, the unfortunate woman had no fixed place of residence and slept wherever she could. She subsequently went to her mother, but the latter declined to give her any shelter. She become dejected and committed suicide by drawning herself in a well at Lower Mahim on Saturday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-five died at her house in Ali Omer Street, on Friday evening from the effects of the burns she had sustained by her clothes having accidentally caught fire on the 5th instant. The deceased was treated at home with native remedies—A somewhat similar accident occurred to a Hindu woman, named Ladoobai aged twenty-five, residing at Moogbhat Cross Lane. It appears that she was sitting under a hanging lamp with some neighbours, when one Waman Sitaram, a goldsmith, accidentally touched the lamp with a stick which he had in his hand. The lamp fell on Ladoobai and flared up burning her extensively over her body. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. She is not expected to recover.

FATAL FALL.—At Dongree Street, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ghella Shamji, a Hindu milkman, aged fifty years, residing in that locality. The evidence showed that the deceased was addicted to drink and when he returned home about mid-night on Friday, he was drunk and staggering. He did not take his meals, but went straight to his bed and fell asleep. At 4 o'clock next morning his wife Ladibai heard a thud in the adjoining gully and on getting up she found the deceased was not in his bed. She raised an alarm, which awoke the neighbours, who on going downstairs and making inquiries, found the deceased lying dead in the gully immediately below a window of his room. It was stated that the deceased, who was in comfortable circumstances, while leaning against the window overbalanced himself and fell out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THIEF IN THE GUISE OF A BEGGAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Howla Josan, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Fish with stealng a silver watch and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 47 the property of one Harjivan Ludha, a Hindoo resident of Dongree Street. The evidence showed that the accused went into Dongree Street on Friday disguised as a beggar and finding the complainant's room open and the complainant fast asleep, he entered the place. He collected all that he could lay his hands on, and was about to leave the room, when neighbours saw him and raised an alarm. The complainant woke up. The thief was chased and arrested at the corner of the street with a bundle containing the property in his possession. He admitted six previous convictions, He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, two months of which were to be in solitary confinement.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

THE Bombay Catholic Association is to be congratulated on the result of the variety entertainment which was given on Saturday evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. The programme comprised some very instructing items, all of which were rendered in finished style. It opened by the orchestra playing the "Red Flower Minstrels." Thereafter came the Christy minstral show in which Mr. Julius da Costa, as Bones, Mr. Anthony Mendonza as the middleman, and Mr. Joseph da Costa as Tambo were very successful. During the entertainment some excellent songs were rendered by Messrs. A. Sinclair, A. Mendonza, Joseph da Costa, Leo D'Mello, R. Francis, Leo da Costa and Julius da Costa. Among the ladies, who assisted largely towards the success of the entertainment, were Miss Rose Esperance, and Miss D. Travers, who were joined by Mr. Theo. Turner. In selection of the instrumental music special mention must be made of the Piano solo Beethoven's opening Adagio and Allegro from Symphony No. 2, by Mrs. C. de Lima who gave a brilliant interpretation of one of that composer's masterpieces. Miss E. de Quadros and Mr Anthony Mendonza played very sweetly on the guitar. Mrs. Bruno Pereira's song "Sing Sweet Bird" was a rare treat and was heartily received, Miss Adeline de Quadros ably assisted in her part as accompanist during the evening. A notice of this part of the programme would be incomplete without fovourable mention of Mr. Alfred Gomes' song a "Dream of Paradise" and the violin obligato by Mr. J A d'Cruz and the cello obligato by Mr R B Gomes. The entertainment closed with the humorous farce entitled the "Virginian Mummy" in which all the characters were well sustained,

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SUN MILLS LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the Company's registered office in Green Street, Fort. Mr. Jagmohundas Vurjivandas presided. The report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted from which it appeared that the Company had suffered a loss of Rs. 46,782-6-0 during the year under review. Mr. Thakordas Tuljaram was re-elected a director, and the appointment of Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed in place of Mr. B. H. A. Reheman, deceased, as a director was confirmed. Mr. C. D. Vakidna was re-appointed an auditor of the Company. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business before the meeting.

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A meeting of debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company. Limited was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company. Hummum Street, Mr N. H. Patuck being in the chair. The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the chairman said Mr. Jehangir Bhikajee had expressed his wish at the last meeting to bring forward certain proposals for the benefit of the debenture-holders; and he asked Mr. Jehangir to bring forward his proposals now. Mr. Jehangir said he had several good offers for the purchase of the Mills, but that in order to place the proposals before the meeting in a definite and convenient form after making proper arrangements with the intending purchasers, he wanted a fortnight's time. He therefore proposed that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight. The proposition was seconded by Mr. K. K. Servai. An amendment was proposed by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, seconded by Mr. M. T. Tumbolee, to the effect that the agents should be allowed to continue the working of the mill for one year more, as stated by them in their letter to the chairman. The amendment was lost by a large majority. The original proposition was then put to the meeting as a substantive proposition, and it was carried by a large majority. The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Monsoon Season Aggregates, which were fired for on the Ghat Cooper Range between the 2nd July and 29th October. Serg-Major J H Downing wins the Gold Medal with an excellent score of 739 Points. Serg-Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vols the Silver Medal with 705 Points and Serg E T Dracott G I P Ry Vols the Bronze Medal with 704 Points.

200 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Scores.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	100	10a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	96	8
Sergt Inst W Quinton, G I P Ry Vol	94	6
Sergt-Maj A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol	93	b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vol	92	5
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol	91	b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol	60	5

a Miniature Silver Medal.
b Forfits under Rule 5.

300 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Maj A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	90	10a
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	86b	b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	87	8
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	84	6
Sergt-Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	84	5
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	82	b
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	82	5

a Miniature Silver Medal
b Forfeits under Rule 5

500 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	97	10a
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	95	8
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	94	6
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	92	b
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	92	b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Vols	90	5
Sergt-Instr W Quinton G I P Ry Vols	89	5

a Miniature Silver Medal.
b Forfeits under Rule 5,

600 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	93	10aa
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	89	b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	86	8c
Sergt Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	85	6
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	85	5
Sergt F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	80	b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	83	b
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	79	8

aa Forfeits Medal under Rule 5
b Forfeit under Rule 5
c Miniature Silver Medal

700 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.	99	10aa
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	99	8c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	96	6
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	95	b
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Vols	94	5
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	91	b
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	91	5

aa Forfeits Medal under Rule 5
b Forfeits under Rule 5
c Miniature Silver Medal

800 YARDS AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Maj J H Drowning, Bo Vol Rifles	95	b
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	90	10aa
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	89	b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	87	8c
Cyclist A W Scott, Bo Vol Rifles	83	6
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	81	5
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	81	b
Gunner J Woodal, Bo Vol Artillery	78	5

aa Forfeits Medal under Rule 5
b Forfeit under Rule 5
c Miniature Silver Medat

GRAND AGGREGATE.

	Points	Rs.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	739a	
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	705	15b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	701	10c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	656d	
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	651d	

a Bombay Rifle Club Gold Medal, and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal and Bombay Rifle Club Bronze Medals presented by Sergt Major Downing.

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Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles.... 98 Points
a Cup and Bo Rifle Club Silver Medal

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Scores 500 Yards.

Sergt-Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles
Serg-Instr W Quinton Bo Vol Rifles
700 yards
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt Bo Vol Rifles

SILVER SPOON WINNERS

	Spoons
Sergt-Major J H Downing	11
Sergt-Major A Harrison	6
Sergeant F E Otto	6
Sergt Instr W Quinton	5
Sergt-Instr R W Chapman	5
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt	5
Cr-Sergt W Fry	5
Sergt E T Dracott	5
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy	4
Corp A G Powell	4
Lce, Corp C H Lillywhite	4
Cyclist A W Scott	4
Captain G R Webb	3
Gunner J Woodall	3
Cr, Sergt H M C Harris	1
Lce-Sergt W Sutherland	1

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1904.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

At the invitation of the President of the Local Government Board, the other day, sixty representatives of the Metropolitan Unions assembled to consider suggestions made by Mr. Long with a view to dealing with the question of the unemployed in London. Mr. Long did not consider that London is face to face, at the moment, or in the immediate future, with anything which can be described as a grave crisis. At the same time he was unable to deny that there are indications of an increase in poverty—an increase in the number of unemployed, as distinguished from the pauper class and it follows that, if this condition of things continues, it is conceivable that special and exceptional treatment will be required. The conference was called that the authorities might be prepared in advance. The Poor Law Guardians represented had sent in suggestions and recommendations, and the consensus of opinion was that private persons and local authorities should be urged to undertake at once work which could be usefully done in winter, three months' residence being required as a condition of employment. As to whether Government ought to undertake works which would provide labour for the unemployed the delegates would not express a decided opinion, but they were agreed as to the necessity of co-operation between the Guardians and other local authorities, and especially the charitable agencies, and further that a contribution from Imperial funds should be made towards the cost of relieving the unemployed. The desirability of forming labour colonies was also discussed. Subject to the amendment of the Poor laws, it was proposed that London should be formed into one area for the purpose of maintaining labour colonies, and that there should be three classes of such colonies—the first for those who were resident in London and were only temporarily disabled; the second for those who had been frequently or were permanently in the workhouse and, it was believed, could be reclaimed if they were put on the land; and the third for the hopelessly irreclaimable, who, it was proposed, should be retained on the colony.

Mr. Long delivered a long address to the delegates at the conclusion of their deliberations and in so doing informed them that he was not prepared to recommend that provision for the employment of those who are unemployed should be made out of Imperial funds. At the same time there was much to be said in favour of such a proposal. Government could deal with the question by establishing great works such as the reclamation of foreshores, afforestation and undertakings of a similar kind. One difficulty in the way of such schemes is the unwillingness of the Londoner to go into the country. If he would but "go back to the land," there would be employment for him, as in many parts of rural England there is a large demand for labour and no difficulty at all in accommodating men on the farms. The same objection would be raised against going into the country on such work as afforestation and reclamation. Again the number that these works would employ would be small and of brief duration. But they would help to diminish the idle crowds of the London streets and the country would benefit by their labour—even if it had to be enforced. Test labour is enforced for the relief of vagrants and it might, with as much justification, be imposed on those who come upon the rates for more prolonged periods than the vagrant. Mr. Long also objects to the establishment of labour colonies as he does not think they would reach the unemployed. Two or three classes might enter them, but he considers it quite obvious that there are a great many practical difficulties which would have to be considered before they could establish a system of labour colonies with any prospect of working them successfully. It was with a view of discussing and, if possible, solving those difficulties that the conference met, but the President of the Local Government Board seemed to overlook that point for the moment.

Mr. Long had a scheme of his own and it would, perhaps, have been well, had he submitted it first and have left the delegates to discuss it at will. He wishes first of all for joint representative bodies which shall prevent over-lapping—to get all the Boards of Guardians to bear some of the burden of providing for the unemployed. He would have that body make enquiries as to the persons, who apply for relief and divide them into two classes—respectable men, who are temporarily out of work and who require only temporary assistance, and the ordinary paupers, the former being dealt with by the Joint Board and the latter by the Guardians. It is a scheme which will involve a good deal of minute detail, and one which cannot be lightly undertaken, for it is not clear what a central body could find for the men to do. Mr. Long has some ideas. But he is not very clear how they may be applied in practice. On this point he will confer hereafter with the Borough Councils; until that is done his scheme must remain in the air. If the Guardians give relief in any form, it carries with it disfranchisement. If the Joint Committees provide relief for the respectable unemployed without disfranchising them, it must be done through some other agency than ordinary Poor-law relief. And this is what Mr. Long aims at. When the Joint Committees and the Central Committee are in existence, they can receive any funds of a charitable or other character which are available, and the money can be distributed, not over small areas—where it does quite as much harm as good—but over the whole area of the Metropolis, where there is most need for the money. Meantime, the President of the Local Government Board has undertaken that, if any Metropolitan borough approaches him with a desire to make a contribution for generally dealing with this question, he would be prepared to exercise the powers which he holds under the Act of 1887, and to give them the relief which would enable them to make that payment. And by these means, we may anticipate that there will be much less poverty in the Metropolis during the coming winter than has been the case for some years past.

RUSSIAN DISCONTENT AND REFORM.

THE disturbances in Russia continue, and to the reports of riots in Moscow we have added accounts of serious outbreaks in other parts of the country. The unwilling troops mobilised for service in Manchuria have at Vitebsk vented their anger upon the unfortunate Jews to whom the war has already brought more than their share of tribulation. While the reserves are thus showing their distaste for service, disaffection continues to spread among the garrison troops. A confidential document which has just seen the light is highly instructive of the condition of affairs in the army and the extent to which revolutionary propaganda is spreading among the soldiers. There is no doubt that the military authorities have become alarmed at the progress which has been made in the propagation of revolutionary teaching in the ranks, and the document referred to reveals the measures which are being taken to check the propaganda. It was addressed by a regimental Commander in South Russia to the Commander of the 33rd Infantry Division in the form of a report on measures adopted to remove the possibility of illegal and seditious proclamations, books, and pamphlets, finding their way into the midst of the regiment. It states that commanders of companies have been requested to acquaint themselves with the details of the lives of the privates before and since their entry into the service, with whom they correspond, whom they visit and by whom they are visited. Information must be collected regarding the political trustworthiness of persons whom the privates visit. Not less than twice a month, Company Commanders must talk with the privates on the significance of the soldier as a servant of the Tsar, on the obligation resting upon him to fulfil this lofty vocation at home and abroad and on his oath of loyalty. Moreover the Regimental Chaplain is obliged to institute on an extensive scale conversations on the duty of the soldier as a Christian in relation to the Tsar. Plays of an instructive nature, no doubt with the same end in view, are to be performed on days of leisure. Loyalty is to be further fostered by the singing in each company of songs exalting the Tsar, the Fatherland and the work of a Russian soldier, and for this purpose a choir master will be engaged. The admissions of visitors to see the privates are to be restricted to relatives and the interviews are to take place in the dining or tea rooms. As a further precaution all privates on return from leave are to be closely searched. Special guards are appointed to see that private individuals shall not throw about papers of any kind at the entrances to the barracks, and persons thus offending are to be arrested.

Other and equally stringent rules have been made, all with the view of preventing revolutionary literature reaching the hands of the soldiers, but in spite of these precautions the objectionable writings are spread and disaffection among the soldiery increases. There is not likely to be any revolution in Russia, but in a hundred ways the discontent among the people is manifested. The excesses of the troops during mobilisation are incidents of the prevailing unrest. Meanwhile Prince Sviatopok Mirski, the Minister of the Interior, seems to be honestly striving to lighten the domestic burden of oppression. Following upon his declaration of trust in the people and of faith in local self-government, if developed through the Zemstvos, Prince Mirski has retired to the Senate two of the late M. de Plehve's co-adjutors in the work of repressing the District Councils. He has further announced his intention of inquiring into the case of the Tver Zemstvo, which M. de Plehve arbitrarily dissolved because of its frank expression of liberal sentiments. Distinguished political exiles banished by his predecessor have been recalled by Prince Mirski and the president of the Moscow provincial Zemstvo whom the late Minister removed because he invited a number of Zemstvo Presidents to discuss matters of common interest, has been given a post which indicates that the new Minister is in earnest in his policy. M. Shipoff, the Moscow President dismissed by M. de Plehve, has been appointed by Prince Mirski Director of the Department of Zemstvo affairs. We are further told that the Minister has submitted to the Tsar a reform programme of forty three articles and his Majesty has approved it. All this has given rise to renewed hope among Russian Liberals and, though the grant of a constitution is still regarded as more than can be looked for, there are rumours that some measure of the kind is impending. However that be, the regime of Prince Mirski has inspired the Liberals to unite in putting forward a programme, the items of which, if granted, would completely change the political life of Russia. Their demands include the freedom of the press, removal of the restrictions on the Zemstvos the withdrawal of existing repressive measures against learned and other societies and the restriction of the power now in the hands of administrative authorities, so that public life may take its normal course. To us these demands appear excessively moderate, and there seems little doubt that under Prince Mirski they will be granted. Already he is permitting the press a freedom never before heard of, and as a consequence the programme put forward by the Liberals is receiving healthy discussion.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL.

IN the opinion of Mr. Rhind, the British Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, the time is now opportune for a visit from those who wish to open up trade with Brazil. The condition of the country generally, according to Mr. Rhind, is improving, and important municipal improvements among other things are contemplated in the Rio de Janeiro district. The cultivation of cotton in Brazil has practically been limited to the more northern States, but efforts are now being made to raise it in Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, where lands very suitable for its growth are said to exist. With a view to further encourage agriculturists, import duties on machinery and implements, fertilisers, barbed wire, and other materials used by them, when imported through officially recognised societies are now limited to a tax of 5 per cent, "ad valorem." The law which in 1902, was passed affecting insurance operations, and which placed foreign competition at a great disadvantage in relation to native companies, has been modified; its continuance would have involved serious consequences to all classes of the community. Conditions are now alike for foreign and native companies, and the former are renewing their operations. As a competitor of electricity, alcohol is now engaging much attention as an illuminating and industrial agent. Its employment is much advocated in the interest of the sugar industry of the country, which Mr. Rhind says has fallen into a very precarious condition, and manufacturers of alcoholic and electric appliances might do well to study the requirements of the market. It is interesting to learn that British Coal at Rio de Janeiro suffers no competition from other coal, either native or foreign. Coal deposits, however, certainly exist in Brazil and the Government are now taking active measures to ascertain their value and availability for practical purposes.

A POST-MORTEM examination has been made of the body of the late Mr. Fleischer at Peshawar and shows that death was due to a shot fired at close quarters.

MR. L. HARE, C. I. E., I. C. S. (Bengal), has been nominated an additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.

THE Indian Polo Championship has gone to the Wanderers team from Rawalpindi, who, on Friday afternoon, defeated Patiala in the final tie with a substantial margin to spare, the score standing, Wanderers six goals and five subsidiaries, to Patiala's two goals.

PARTICULARS which have now reached India of the attack made upon Mr. Lorimer and Major Douglas in Persia show that their assailants were local tribesmen who had been entrusted with the task of escorting them through the confines of the territory belonging to the tribe. There appears to have been no other regular escort and the Lurs no doubt, supposed they could extract blackmail from the two Englishmen with impunity. The latter, however, resisted with the result that a melee took place in which both were shot.

THE Chief Justice of Ceylon will get himself very much disliked locally if he indulges in any more "obiter dicta" similar to his uncalled for remark:—"I have no faith in Magistrates." There may be a good deal of wisdom on the Bench sometimes, but not always; and to blacken a whole class of worthy gentlemen is—well, not wise. Protests have been raised in Colombo, and a planter has now taken up the cudgels and trounces the C. J. as follows:—"So the C. J. has no faith in Magistrates? Ayo! Well, planters have no faith in the Supreme Court, which when the Magistrate convicts on common-sense lines, acquits the accused on a technicality. It would seem, by the way, he has been talking out of his turn lately, that the C. J. is suffering from 'big head,' or has been spending his holiday with Mr. Justice Darling!" It is suggested that the Governor should insist upon the Chief Justice apologising to every Magistrate in the Ceylon Civil Service.

MOZUFFERPORE, says the "I. P. G." is at present blessed with a Munsiff who is apparently a worthy successor to the biographer of the late Mr. Justice Onecool Chunder Mookerjee. Some gems of English as she is spoken occur in a judgment of his recorded a short time ago. The complainants are Europeans, the defendants native ryots of a native Barrister with whom the Munsiff is living. The following are a few extracts:—"Well, if material witness like this man is not hunted out how can the cases be worth the candle?" "These witnesses do not say they are signed by above two men. The whole Pope falls to the ground." "Probably these lease will be over soon, they want to make hay while sun shine." "The above papers are merely farce and novels like the Arabian Nights." "In summing up I must add that all necessary persons who ought to be examined in these cases are not examined probably not to let the cat out of the bag as the expression goes." "Law wants fair play, and nothing else."

THE American sailors at present in London are taking a keen interest in the progress of events says a home paper. In the West End a seaman on board the Olympia was jocularly asked if the Americans were ready to join hands with Great Britain. He replied: "Say, I don't think there will be much to do before we could get off! It strikes me, however," he added with a smile, "that we've got a good few ships over here just now. But perhaps that was an accident." And he moved away, still smiling.

IT was recently hinted that the Kaiser had changed his views on Art. The "Standard's" correspondent now sends the story on which the startling rumour was based. Professor Wiethe, the great German authority on colour photography, was showing His Majesty the results of some of his newest experiments in this process. The Emperor was much struck by the presence of the transparent intermediary colours, blue and violet, and entered into a discussion on this point with the Professor, who thereupon pointed out that these colours had been discovered, long before colour photography had shown them, by adherents of the Secessionist school. On hearing this the Emperor is reported to have exclaimed: Can it be that those fellows were right, then after all?

DR. JAMESON's return to South Africa will be followed by the commencement of work on the new railway which is to put Kimberley in direct communication with Johannesburg. The money for this railway, which will go from Fourteen Streams to Klerksdorp, is being found by the De Beers Company, the arrangement having been made through Dr. Jameson a short while before his journey to England. Incidentally, the new line will also shorten the distance between Cape Town and Johannesburg by some fifty miles. For Kimberley, however, the chief merit of the new railway will be probably, the facility it will give of tapping Natal, and especially of obtaining coal from the Dundee mines. Kimberley's dependence on De Beers has been illustrated anew lately by the decision of the municipality to accept £6000, a year from the company in relief of rates. With regard to the native franchise question, Dr. Jameson has declared that he does not contemplate any alteration in the law, which admits no colour line. It is, however, recognised that before any steps can be taken towards a federated South Africa, this matter, of the Kaffir vote will have to be decided. In Natal, it may be remembered, the law is so stringent that, with a few exceptions, not only are Kaffirs excluded from the franchise, but Indians also. In the old Boer States the feeling against admitting any coloured person to the franchise is, if possible stronger than in Natal.

"HAWKINS, J."

[BY W. F. W.]

THE making of Hawkins, J., was not quite of the usual character. He was, that is to say, not the usual machine-made output of circumstances. As the person most interested, he was minded to take a hand in the manufacture. And the hand he took, and the circumstances that he had to manipulate, and the process of evolution generally, illustrated and enlivened by a happy combination of humorous conte, and caustic comment, constitute not only the reason to be of the recently issued volumes of his reminscences but the reason why their readers will be everybody. Sir Henry—one is fain to write of him as one thinks of him, by his fonder and more familiar style—took his own measure pretty early. Otherwise, circumstances might have made of him a professor of dead tongues, or an actor, who would have done something more than delight a Knebworth audience, as the younger Knowall. More probably, perhaps, circumstances would have made waste of him as a country, attorney, and the successor of a useful relative, whose practice, however, he was to exploit no more than he could find it in him to exploit his purse. "My only uncle—and I never borrowed a penny of him—was Clerk of the Peace for Hertfordshire; and, doubtless, a practitioner worth succeeding in the early forties of the last century, when "our Bench was by far the biggest thing in Herts—except when a couple of notables came down to contest the heavy-weight championship." But, up on a fifth floor in Elm Treecourt, a modest set of chambers was awaiting its occupant; and there a special pleader, who had begun business on an allowance of £100 a year, for five years, "sink or swim," was eventually justified to the extent of ten-and-six, the fee marked on his first case. The guinea was longer to come by—so long, that the world had almost got another stager; but it came, an experience came of it. It adorned a brief for the defence, at the Hertford Sessions, before the penultimate Marquis of Salisbury. The defence was hopeless; the prisoner had pleaded guilty. The conscientious beginner returned that brief. The admiring attorney gave him another—for the prosecution, this time. There also, and for the same reason, the defence was hopeless; so the neophyte scored a triumph. Meantime, the leader of the Sessions, who ought to have been the neophyte thought, far above a guinea, had accepted the other brief, and just thrown his client on the clemency of the Court. The junior rightly considered he could have done that just as well, and never turned a hopeless case away again.

Experience of all sorts must have been pretty rapidly acquired in those days, writes W. F. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The Old Bailey was "a den of infamy." The method of procedure there was calculated to nature a Bar betimes. They sat right through till five. Then the judge went to a sumptuous repast provided by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. When they had done, the Sheriff entertained the minor lights. The Chaplain of Newgate dined at both tables. Then a prisoner would be put up, tried, convicted and transported for seven years for annexing a handkerchief, all in three minutes fifteen seconds. And he would be lucky. For an offence that nowadays, would be considered adequately met by a detention of twenty-four hours, there was then, the ever-ready rope.

Outside, this monotony was, however, sometimes provided with humorous relief. Once, for instance, a prisoner kept the court waiting in an unaccountable way. It turned out that he was not there, having, in fact, been left behind in the county gaol. Another time, it was a case of murder, Sir Henry for the defence, and only the plea of insanity to urge. His impassioned address, the pathetic references to the prisoner's two children present in court, in little black frocks, and weeping bitterly, brought about a favourable result, notwithstanding. What did it matter that, as Sir Henry afterwards learned, these prospective orphans had been observed rehearsing the operation with a cat and a string, and singing of the way poor daddy was to go? He had got the verdict, and, as he confesses later, his greatest delight was "the obtaining the acquittal of somebody whose guilt nobody could doubt." Juries, to be sure, seem to have been rather inclined to oblige in this respect. An operator had once removed a considerable portion of his family. The jury found him not guilty. It was explained, subsequently, that there had been so many deaths lately in the family, that they had given him the benefit of the doubt.

Judges, too, must have been experiences. Abinger "rude, and unkind, to a degree," with his "Go on, young man," compares rather favourably with another occupant of the Bench whose name Sir Henry withholds. This latter Rhadamanthus would express his view of a case, as it went along, in audible 'asides," all beginning with the damnatory consonant; and d'd the plaintiff, the defendant, the haystack, and all of them together with cursive impartiality. A Scots Solon drew counsel's attention to his, the Solon's ears. "What you say," he remarked, pleasantly, "goes in at one, and out at the other." "No doubt, my lord," came back the home-thrust, what is there to prevent it?

It was in this school that Sir Henry took his professional degree, but it was not the only school in which he graduated. There is, as an old lady once remarked to him, a good deal to be seen in London; and Sir Henry saw a good deal more of the London of his early years than that old lady, probably, had any idea of. The knowledge of the world, seen as I saw it, was of the greatest use in my profession, and from the Courts of Justice to the prize ring, he found, was an easy and pleasant transition. So it was that he saw Ben Caunt beat Jack Brassy, at Bourne Bridge—the leading P. R. event till Sayers beat the Benicia Boy and found the very name of Peter Crawley a prophylactic in the midst of a ramping crew of his compatriots at a foreign race-meeting.

Sir Henry's connection with the Turf is of long standing—at least, a visit to Newmarket, from a convenient godfather's at Royston, comes in for very early mention in these reminiscences. But that connection has been rather spectacular than speculative. As a future member of the Jockey Club, he was, perhaps, bound to own a racehorse, and he did. That three-cornered quadruped, though, was not calculated to lead his owner into any very reckless backing. In point of fact Sir Henry was glad to part with his stud at a very modest price; and though, in the light of its subsequent performance, he recorded his opinion of the buyer in the remark that he "never saw him afterwards—not even in the dock," he was not to be tempted to reorganize a stable.

Politics, later on, when Hawkins, Q. C., had leisure, and opportunity, to experiment that way, may have tempted him more. But Barnstaple, "dirt cheap at five pounds a head," was hardly good enough; and when the Tichborne case came along, the man who, out of all these varied experiences, had developed the most dissolvent cross-examiner that, till then, had been brought to bear in a court of law, was outside division bells, and concerned only with his more proper business.

He had been retained for the Claimant, and, if he had not got that retainer withdrawn, one rather wonders what might not have happened. As it was, in the action of ejectment, before Bovill, C. J., Sir John Coleridge led for the Tichborne trustees, on the strength of his having become Solicitor-General, and Sir Henry had only to obey orders. If he could have tackled the claimant then and there, he would have extinguished the case, so palpably ignorant was "Sir Roger" of his own life and history. In the perjury trial before Cockburn, C.J., he, after "a labour fearful to look back upon," extinguished Mr. Orton for a term of years.

That, of course, was the finish of the making of Hawkins, J., though the new Judge was in no hurry to be made, and, when he was made, was a puisne Baron of the Exchequer, with no more right to call himself "Mr. Justice" than Sir Fitzroy Kelly considered he had to call himself Lord Chief Justice. It took the Lord Chancellor a long letter to settle this question, which was new, in 1876.

Sir Henry Hawkins's career as a Judge gets put for the general in its proper light in a respect in which the general are accustomed to view it differently. "Many there be that hang on his words," it used to be said; the fact, of course, being that Sir Henry was no more a "hanging judge" than is any other who administers the law in capital matters.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter wiring from Mukden yesterday says that the artillery fire is continued at intervals and is heavier on the right where the Russian heavy guns shelled the Japanese positions all day on the 9th and also at night, neither side gaining any advantage.

The mobilisation in Russia has been attended with serious anti-Semitic disturbances at Vitebsk where the shops and warehouses were looted from the 25th to the 28th ult., one thousand of the reserves participating. Several were killed and fifty wounded.

Admiral Skrydloff has arrived at Mukden and conferred with General Kuropatkin.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Reuter (Port Said) wires that the Russian vessels will be allowed sufficient coal to make the next port, and arrangments have been made for their transit through the Suez Canal as quickly as possible.

The prospectus of the new Japanese loan of twelve millions sterling announced on the 8th instant, has been issued. It is repayable in 1911 and secured on the Customs.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Four Russian battleships, five cruisers and seven transports have arrived at Dakar in Senegal.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Emphasing Neutrality.

THE QUESTION OF COALING.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Paris "Temps" says that the Japanese Minister called on M. Delcasse yesterday with reference to certain points relative to the observance of neutrality.

The "Temps" says: "We have ground to believe the divergences of opinion, which should not be exaggerated, will soon be removed, France having hitherto reconciled her duties as an ally of Russia with those as a neutral.

"While Japan appreciates the uprightness of our intentions in this delicate situation, explanations are proceeding amicably."

The above doubtless refers to coaling and other naval facilities in the French Colonies.

JAPAN'S HANDICAP.

DOES SHE LACK GREAT LEADERS ?

"Calchas" contributes a striking article on "The Limits of Japanese Capacity" to the November number of the "Fortnightly Review." The article was written before the recent great battles at Sha-ho, but those battles only serve to bring out the points he emphasises.

If the course of events, says "Calchas," has enforced with singular clearness up to the present the historic distinction between the relative weakness of the Tsardom for aggressive purposes and its enormous power of defence, the war has gradually suggested in the case of Japan a psychological problem of a strangely perplexing and altogether unprecedented character. At the very opening of the struggle it seemed as though the Japanese services were inspired by all the qualities. Now it appears rather that they possess all the qualities but one. But the absence of that one, should further developments confirm the impression that it is lacking, will make a considerable difference to the estimate of Japanese capacity, and will make their qualities less effective in combination than the astonishing excellence of the separate elements seemed originally to promise.

What we have to inquire, in the case of the Island-Empire, is why the apparently irresistible advantages of Japan have not proved altogether destructive to the enemy. Up to the present, in spite of possessing the finest fighting material in so many obvious respects, and the most complete organisation ever employed in the field, they have not touched the high-water mark, or anything approaching that level, of Western achievement in war. This reflection becomes the more interesting the more it is investigated. The Japanese have shown stern and punctual discipline, which has always been the classic secret of great armies and fleets. Their rank and file have shown a personal valour so brilliant and resolute, a contempt of death so absolute, yet so general, that they have in all probability never been quite equalled in these qualities. That signal courage is the heritage of most races, civilised and savage, we know. But "Nippon Denji," the ordinary soldier of Japan, displays, as a matter of course, a more than Victoria-Cross quality of courage. That no army has ever before succeeded in raising the "average standard" of fighting determination to such a height may be accepted we think ascertain. This alone is a great thing—a thing so great as to assure by itself the future of Japan. The Mikado's officers are instructed men of hard habit, who live exclusively for their profession. The fury and tenacity of the Japanese attack are offensive energy incarnate, and they will probably prove unconquerable in defence. The Mikado's armies have the rare luck of fighting a second time over the ground on which they triumphed before. For ten years they had prepared for the present war with meticulous thoroughness, and they were enabled to launch the results of that preparation at once upon the head of an enemy full of supine fatuity, persisting up to the last moment in an incredible arrogance and carelessness.

The Japanese have done much, but it has been far short of what seemed open to them to achieve. Neither they nor any other nation can have a more favourable opportunity to emulate the marvellous success of their German teachers in 1870. There has been no Metz and no Sedan. Port Arthur will fall, but the defenders will divide all the honours of courage and ability with the besiegers, and General Stoessel's defence of the fortress, hopeless as it appears, will rank, as a magnificent feat of arms, with Massena's memorable defence of Genoa. It is certain that the five months' resistance offered at Port Arthur has seriously disarranged the original design of the Japanese plan of campaign. In the contest for sea-power the Russian fleet, it will be admitted, has been handled with irredeemable incompetence. But Russian sea-power has been held suppressed rather than destroyed. Lord Roberts has pointed out that in the Indian Army native officers of the utmost ability daring, and resolution are disinclined to take the graver responsibilities of commands. With regard to the performances of our allies at sea, admirable as they have been in detail, but with no corresponding conclusiveness in the broad result, any doubt as to the spirit of Japanese naval strategy must remain, under all the circumstances, a speculation of the faintest and most tentative kind.

Upon land, however, we have a similar phenomenon, but in a more remarkable degree, and there is no similar choice of explanations. The course of the campaign justifies the impression that in one quality, and that one the least mechanical but most vital factor in the conduct of war, the military capacity of our allies shows some unexpected and significant limitations. Japanese leadership is rated higher or lower by British and foreign critics according as personal sympathy with the cause and the character of our allies is warm or lacking. But no observer of the war and no expect of note judging it from a distance has pretended that Japanese leadership is equal, or anything like equal to Japanese morale and Japanese organisation. The campaign has been a continuous chain of soldiers' battles. With the strategical initiative in their hands to an extent that no belligerent in any other of the great wars of modern times has ever enjoyed, the Mikado's generals have shown no excellence in strategical power and strategical invention. We are in presence here of a military paradox among the most singular imaginable.

Whatever can be done, and the amount is immense, by the infinite capacity for taking pains, so far from constituting genius itself, is only to genius what the pedestal is to the statue. In no field of human effort, and as little in war as, let us say, in poetry, can the very highest results be achieved by system. But where system ends Japanese limitation seems to begin. It is, of course, possible that the total lack of real contact with the Japanese mind, and our inability to "put a face" upon the names of their leaders, may create a false impression of vacancy. But the characteristic of Japanese capacity up to the present point has certainly not been architectural. Japanese art, to borrow the illuminating antithesis of a brilliant essayist, excels in "incident," not in "symmetry." It lacks profound conception and constructive method. It is wonderful. It is not great. As in art, so in war, the Japanese, in spite of startling superficial changes and a variety of new technical accomplishments, some of them formidable, remain at heart the same, and, perhaps, an unalterable, people. In war, also, they show astonishing proficiency in every matter of detail to which deliberate dexterity can be applied. But there is some fundamental want with respect to depth, conception, and largeness of execution. What we miss, in a word, is the sense of that decisive insight for essentials, that constructive imagination, associated in the West with great personality—with leadership, whether in the art of war or in the art of peace. Everything suggests that Japanese faculty, while upon a very high average level, does not show any signs as yet of rivalling the West in range.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE HORSHAM ELECTION.

Chamberlainite Success.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY REDUCED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Lord Turnour, Conservative Chamberlainite, has been elected for Horsham, having polled 4,388 against 3,604 votes polled by Mr. Erskine, the Liberal candidate.

The Horsham Division of Sussex in common with the other divisions of the County has long been a stronghold of Conservatism. There has not been a contest there for eleven years and was more of a forlorn hope for the Liberals than was Rye. The last contested election was in 1893 when the Unionist majority was 1,500. At the general election in 1892 the majority was 2,035. At the last general election (1900) Mr. John Heywood Johnstone, Conservative, was returned unopposed. The comparative smallness of the successful candidate's majority on the present occasion (784), in view of the figures previously recorded, shows that the fiscal issue has seriously affected the position.

A correspondent writing on the contest before the polling indicated that the Unionists recognised the difficulty of the situation in consequence of the fiscal question. In personal qualifications the rivals were not unequally matched. Lord Turnour had the advantages of youth, territorial influence, and a lifelong association with the constituency, counterbalanced in Mr. Lestocq Erskine's case by the advantages of experience, personal popularity, and a thorough, if recently acquired, intimacy with local needs. The Liberal candidate has a cousin in the House of Lords, while the Conservative candidate is heir to an Irish peerage and is himself the bearer of a courtesy title. Young as he is, Lord Turnour, as his attitude on the fiscal question shows, is no child. For the present he is standing as a Balfourian candidate, on the distinct understanding, however, that at the General Election, he will have so far matured in wisdom as to be able to subdue any lurking scruples against Chamberlainism. Horsham is a constituency of villages. Out of thirty-one polling districts, four only—Horsham, Ifield, Midhurst, and Petworth, have more than five hundred electors. In those centres there are altogether 4,000 voters, while in the villages and hamlets there are as many as 6,000. Hitherto the villages have been so many Tory outposts, coming at times to the rescue of sorely pressed Toryism in the more populous districts. The towns of Horsham and Ifield, for instance, are inclined towards Liberalism, and but for the villages the Conservatism of less important places, like Midhurst and Petworth, might at times have been overwhelmed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel F. H. Kelly, R. E., Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta district, is placed on deputation as a member of the Indian Survey Committee.

Lieut.-Colonel B. F. Longe, R. E., Surveyor General of India, is placed on deputation as a member of the Indian Survey Committee.

Colonel J. R. Hobday, I. A., Deputy Surveyor General, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor General of India during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Longe, R.E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Ramsay is appointed temporarily as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Major O. Archer is appointed to be Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Captain A. B. Dew, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

The Services of Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Benson Indian Medical Service (Madras) Senior Surgeon and ex-official Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, are placed permanently at the disposel of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major (temporary Colonel) F. E. Younghusband is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for ten months and six days.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment to his Excellency's, personal staff, with effect from the 9th instant. Mr. R. Nathan, C. I. E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at present on special duty, to be Private Secretary.

Mr. W. S. Morris, Indian Civil Service officiating as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. R. Birks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Agreement Approved.

A POWERFUL GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The French Chamber continues the discussion on the Anglo-French Convention.

M. Delcasse last night spoke eloquently and exhaustively in favour of the Convention and hailed the Agreement as a new and powerful guarantee of peace which was rendered possible by France giving up what England particularly coveted and England's abandoning what was particularly precious to France.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The French Chamber has approved M. Delcasse's declaration anent the Anglo-French Agreement by 436 against 94 votes.

LONDON Nov. 13.

The French Chamber has ratified the Franco-Siamese Convention and also the Anglo-French Convention concerning Newfoundland and West and Central Africa by 443 against 105 votes.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Increase of Personnel.

The American Government in increasing the personnel of the Navy to 64,445 men which is more than double the present number.

This is in connection with the new building programme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE VATICAN.

The Protection of Missionaries.

PIUS' SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Pope has received the Prefect Apostolic of Bettiak, who reported the condition of Roman Catholicism there. His Holiness expressed satisfaction at the protection afforded by Great Britain to Missionaries.

TRANSVAAL AND ASIATICS.

An Impracticable Policy.

The "Times" says that the National Convention has shown little capacity for treating a large and complicated problem in a statesmanlike way.

The moderate element is voted down and the Convention as a whole carried away by the advocates of an impracticable policy. The Imperial attitude, as explained in Mr. Lyttelton's last despatch, is the extreme to which one can go under existing circumstances without injustice to our Indian fellow subjects nor can we safely afford to be carried further by any agitation, however violent in South Africa.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

Duty on Asiatic Silk.

The French Senate has approved the duty of nine francs on Asiatic silk fabrics from the 1st January next.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup :—

Wild Lad	1
Flower Seller	2
Vril	3

OBITUARY.

Artist and Yacht Designer.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Val Prinsep, the artist and also of Mr. George Lennox Watson, the celebrated yacht designer.

Mr. Val Prinsep, the artist, was born in Calcutta in 1849 the son of the late Mr. H. Thoby Prinsep, Member of Council, "Val" is a corruption of Valentine, a name given to him because he was born on the 14th of February. He left India when a child and did not return until 1877, when he came out to paint Lord Lytton's durbar at Delhi. Val Prinsep was intended for the Civil Service, and his father sent him to study at Haileybury, but he showed a disinclination for office work, and was allowed to study art. For some time he studied under Mr. Watts, then he went to Paris, and studied under Gleyre, who numbered among his pupils, Mr. Whistler and Mr. Poynter. In 1852 he exhibited Bianca Capella, this being his first picture in the Academy. His chief portrait was Gordon in a mandarin's dress. He has written "Cousin Dick" a pretty little comedy which Mr. Hare produced at the Court Theatre and "M. le Duc" which was produced at the St. James.' He has also written "Virginie" a novel and "Abibal the Tsourian." In 1884 he married a daughter of the wealthy Mr. Leyland; and she inherited a large fortune on her father's death.

Honours—A.R.A., 1879 ; R.A., 1894.

Principal works.—"The Fisherman and the Jin," "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Linengatherers," "The Gleaners," "A Bientot," "A Family Portrait" (1895). The "Lion's sons.."

Mr. George Lennox Watson, M.I.N.A., M. Inst. Engineers and Shipbuilders, naval architect and designer of racing, cruisng and steam yachts, was born in Glasgow on October 30th, 1851, the eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Watson. He was educated at the High School and Collegiate School, Glasgow, and was apprenticed in 1867 to Robert Napier and Sons, shipbuilders, and served a year with Messrs. A. and J. Inglis. In 1872 he started business in Glasgow as naval architect and made his first success the next year with a five ton racing yacht the "Clothilde." In 1889 he built the 90-ton "Vanduara" for John Clark of Paisley, which made an immediate name for herself and her designer by beating the Prince of Wales' famous yacht "Formosa." In 1887 he built the "Thistle" to compete for the America Cup and afterwards built Valkyrie (II) and Valkyrie (III) for Lord Dunraven. In 1893 he designed the "Britannia" cutter for the Prince of Wales (King Edward), probably the most successful racing yacht ever built. He designed many of the largest steam yachts afloat, and passenger, cargo and mail steamers, in all a fleet of over 403 vessels.

THE CRASTER CASE.

THE CHARGE AGAINST COWIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The case of Ernest Hardwicke Cowie was before the Chief Presidency Magistrate again yesterday when some more witnesses were examined.

At the close the accused addressing the Magistrate said : When I was arrested in Australia, two rings, a watch and some money were found on me and are now in the possession of the police. May I ask your honour to pass an order that they be restored to me as I have no money even to pay for postage stamps.

The Magistrate made the necessary order. The case was adjourned at this stage to the 15th instant.

THE CREW OF THE "KINGHT COMMANDER."

THEIR CLAIM ADMITTED.

The case, in which 33 men of the crew of the steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk by the Russians on the 24th July, took out a notice from Mr D. H. Kingsfort, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Messrs Turner Morrison and Company, the agents for the steamer, to show cause why they should not pay the wages of the crew from the 24th July to the 25th October under the circumstances already reported, has been settled. The Agent communicated with the owners at home and the owners agreed to pay the men's wages up to 25th October last.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

The Calcutta High Court re-opens, after the long vacation, on Monday.

RECORD PRICE FOR CEYLON RUBBER.

A "Statesman" cable dated London November 11th states :—At the rubber sales to-day a parcel of Ceylon fetched the record price of five shillings and nine pence half penny a pound. A lot of five cases realised five shillings and nine pence per pound.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The Viceroy and party left to-day by a special train on tour for Kashmir in accordance with the programme already published.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Mr. Dane, Major Malleson and the other members of the Kabul Mission left Simla to-day, as arranged, for Peshawar where a camp will be formed preparatory to a start.

WINTRY WEATHER AT SIMLA.

The weather at Simla has turned wintry, snow again falling on the inner ranges with rain in the Station.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

DARJEELING, Nov. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor left for Kurseong this morning. Lady Fraser leaves by a special train this afternoon and His Honour will entrain at Kurseong and proceed to Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Allahabad on Friday morning and inspected the troops in garrison, there being a ceremonial parade of all troops at 7-30 a.m.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Allahabad on Friday afternoon for Calcutta, halting there a few days before proceeding to Manipur and Burma.

ARRIVAOS, NOVEMBER 12.

Major T Webster, 12th Pioneers. from England
Major Ottley Shore, 18th Tiwana Lancers, from England
Captain R L Carnegy, 9th Gurkhas, from England
Lieut G H Sullivan, 1st Oxford Light Infantry, from England
Major A Nicholls, 55th Coke's Rifles, from England
Colonel J H E Reid, Staff, from England
Major E G Wright, 10th Jats, from England
Lieut V E Gwyne, 10th Jats, from England
Lieut D V Willoughby, 1st Brahmans, from England
Major A Begbie, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, from England
Major C E Norie, Staff. from England
Captain H J Riddle, 48th Pioneers, from England
Major W D Daunt, Staff, from England
Lieut-Colonel G H J Moore, 9th Infantry, from England
Lieut F H Hawly, 28th Punjabis, from England
Lieut T Eardly-Wilmot, 2-39 Gurhwal Rifles, from England
Major A L Phillips, S and T Corps, from England
Major H N Hilliard, S and T Corps, from England
Captain A K Rawlins, 24th Punjabis, from England
Captain S S Kemball, 29th Punjabis, from England
Captain A M Houston, 55th Coke's Rifles, from England
Lieut-Colonel R Harmon, 54th Sikhs, from England
Captain Macpherson, 41st Dogras, from England
Captain C H Villiers Stuart, 56th Infantry, from England
Lieut R Caison, Royal Garrison Artillery, from England
Major S N Younghusband, 19th Lancers, from England
Captain N Beynon, Royal Artillery, from England
Major C R Heastey, 1st Punjab Volunteers, from England
Lieut G L L Mayo, Royal Field Artillery, from England
Captain G C Creegh, 57 Rifles, from England
Major T M Ward, 97th Deccan Infantry, from England
Captain A A James, 29th Punjabis, from England
Lieut R F C Talbot, I M Service, from England
Brigadier-General E O Hamilton, Staff, from England
Lieut-Colonel R T Crowther, 84th Punjabis, from England
Captain W L R Amesbury, S and T Corps, from England
Lieut J P Stockley, Meywar Bhil Corps, from England
Major William C Walton, Staff, from England
Brigadier-General R M Greenfield, Staff, from England
Lieut Lord Montgomery, A-D-C, from England
Captain A V Johnson, Royal Fusiliers, from Lebong
Captain J C D Purney, 35th Central India Horse, from Guna
Lieut-Colonel H A Carleton, 12th Cavalry, from Mooltan
Lieut-Colonel A F Hogg, 23rd Sikhs, from Jhelum
Lieut H Sadler, 6th Dragoon Guards, from Bangalore

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 12.

Major A Begbie, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, to Cawnpore
Lieut V E Gwyne, 10th Jats, to Cawnpore
Captain H J Kiddle, 48th Pioneers, to Bareilly
Major C E Norie, Staff, to Naini Tal
Captain R L Carnegy, 9th Gurkhas, to Lansdowne
Lieut-Colonel G H J Moore, 9th Infantry, to Sehore
Lieut F H Harvey, 28th Punjabis, to Delhi
Lieut T Eardly-Wilmot, 2-39 Gurhwalis, to Lansdowne
Captain C H Villiers-Stuart, 56th Infantry, to Kohat
Captain N Beynon, Royal Artillery, to Rawal Pindi
Lieut G L L Mayo, R F A, to Dera Ismail Khan
Lieut R F C Talbot, I M Service, to Rangoon
Lieut-Colonel R T Crowther, 84th Punjabis, to Secunderabad
Major William C Walton, Staff, to Umballa
Brigadier-General R M Greenfield, Staff, to Poona
Lieut Lord Montgomery, A-D-C, to Poona

THE TIBETAN DESPATCHES.

OFFICERS AND TROOPS COMMENDED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Tibetan despatches are published to-day. In directing their publication the Governor-General in Council states that he entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in India in his appreciation of the skilful manner in which Brigadier-General Macdonald carried out the duty entrusted to him. His Excellency is also fully sensible of the excellent conduct of the officers and men engaged in the operations, which were of a most trying nature, and he has noticed with satisfaction the good service of those who have been specially brought to notice. His Excellency is glad to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by all ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps, and the services of the late Major Bretherton, to whose untiring energy and power of organization the successfull advance of the Mission to Lhassa under exceptionally difficult conditions was largely due, call for special notice. The services of the civil officers to which allusion is made in General Macdonald's despatch, will form the subject of a separate notification hereafter.

LORD KITCHENER'S ENCOMIUM.

The Commander-in-Chief in forwarding General Macdonald's graphic despatch says : The work which fell to the troops had to be carried out in face of physical difficulties which subjected them to the severest hardships and privations. These became increasingly acute as they neared their destination. Notwithstanding these difficulties supplemented as they were by armed opposition, the undertaking was carried through in so successful a manner as to constitute it a highly creditable achievement. The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of placing on record publicly his approbation of the admirable arrangements made by General Macdonald and of the good services of the officers Regimental Staff and Departmental and of the troops through whose efforts the objects of the Mission were so successfully attained. Not the least gratifying and creditable feature of the undertaking was the excellent discipline and conduct of the troops as exemplified in their abstention from acts of spoliation despite the many temptations with which they were confronted throughout the operations. The list of rewards which his Excellency recommends should be bestowed on those who specially distinguished themselves is forwarded under separate cover.

GENERAL MACDONALD'S DESPATCH.

General Macdonald's despatch gives a graphic description of the advance of the Mission, and the subsequent operations, terminating in the arduous return march. He concludes as follows : "I was fortunate in my Staff, and I am happy to say the conduct and discipline of the troops was throughout all that could be desired, while their patience and fortitude under privation, and their gallantry in face of the enemy are worthy of the highest praise. The Staff and Departments carried out their work smoothly and with the greatest efficiency. I trust that the Commander-in-Chief in India will see fit to recommend that the King-Emperor may be pleased to bestow on the force some special mark of His Majesty's approval. The Field Postal Service had many difficulties to contend with, but carried out its work satisfactorily. From Siliguri to Tuna the mails were carried by departmental agency, thence to Lhassa by military agency. Up to Gyangtse a daily service was maintained latterly. Between Gyangtse and Lhassa the mails were carried by Mounted Infantry every three days. The construction and working of the telegraph was admirably carried out. In the first phase of the operations the line accompanied the force and extended from Sikkim to Phari, the construction parties being exposed to the full rigour of the climate. During the second phase the line was extended to Kalatso. During the third phase it accompanied the force to Gyantse. Throughout the whole of the operations the work of this department was thoroughly satisfactory in every way. The operations threw a very great deal of extra work on the Public Works Department, both in the Teesta Valley and in Sikkim, and I always found the officers of the Department ready to furnish all assistance in their power, and I wish the name of Mr. H H. Green, Executive Engineer, Sikkim, brought forward for special consideration for his zealous and excellent work, Mr. R. Dover, State Engineer, Skkim also rendered great assistance. I am much indebted to the Government of Bengal for their ready aasistance and trust that the specially valuable services rendered by Mr. J. H. Garret, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, will be recognised by the Government of India. The Maharaja of Nepal and the Nepal Durbar offered substantial help in the matter of transport, while his Highnesses' Agent in Lhassa, Captain Jit Bahadur-Khattri Chittri Vakil, at all times placed his valuable services at my disposal in the matter of collecting information and supplies. I wish to express my acknowledgment of the cordial assistance afforded by the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan. The Raja of Sikkim placed the resources of his State both in men and animals at our disposal, and the locally raised cooly corps, organised by Mr, J. C. White, Political Officer, Sikkim, worked over Nathu-la Pass from January till the end of the operations in a very efficient manner. In this connection I wish that the Commander-in-Chief will bring to the special notice of the Government of India the names of Mr. J. C. White and the Kumar of Sikkim, both of whom personally interested themselves in the working of the Sikkim Cooly Corps in the most inclement weather.

Then follows the casualty list, totalling 202 : viz : Killed, 5 British Officers, 1 Native Officer, 28 rank and file natives, and 3 followers. Wounded : 19 British Officers, 11 British rank and file, 4 natives officers, 116 native rank and file and 15 followers.

OFFICERS MENTIONED.

The following are mentioned in the despatch as having rendered special services :—

Staff : Colonel Read, Commanding the Line of Communications; Major Iggulden, D A A G ; Major Beynon. D A Q M G ; Major Stewart 2-5th Gurkhas ; Major Ray, 7th Rajputs ; Major Minogue, West Yorshire ; Lieutenant Bignell 17th Mahrattas.

Royal Artillery : Major Fuller. No. 7 Mountain Battery ; Captain Easton No 7 Mountain Battery ; Captain Luke 73rd Battery, R G A..

Royal Engineers : Major Heycock, Captains Ryder, Sheppard and Elliot, and Lieutenant McEnery.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment : Captain Neale, Transport Officer.

Royal Fusiliers : Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, Captains Fisher and Palairet.

Norfolk Regiment : Lieutenant Hadow, Commanding Machine Gun Section.

Royal Highlanders : Captain Pollok-Morris, Transport Officer.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers : Captain Souter, Transport Officer.

19th Punjabis, Major Herbert.

23rd Sikh Pioneers : Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, Major Lye, Captains Pearson and Ottley, Commanding Mounted Infantry Company.

32nd Sikh Pioneers : Lieutenant-Colonel Brander Major Peterson Captain Culleu, and Lieutenant Hodgson.

40th Pathans : Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Captains Maclachlan and Preston.

46th Punjabis : Captain Peterson, Commanding Mounted Infantry Company.

22nd Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Refles : Captain Ross, Transport Officer.

8th Gurkha Rifles : Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, Major Murray, Captain Bliss and Humphreys. and Lieutenant Grant,

Supply and Transport Corps : Major Mullaly, Captain Roddy and Moore and Lieutenant Dunlop.

Royal Army Medical Corps : Major A. R. Aldridge.

Indian Medical Service : Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell, Major Wimberly, and Captain Kelly.

Army Veterinary Department : Captain Moore.

Telegraph Department : Mr. L Truninger.

Postal Department : Mr. H. Tulloch.

Station Master, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Mr. A. J. Roake.

Volunteer Nursing Sister Miss A. Taylor.

Then follow the names of 17 non-commissioned and warrant officers, and 51 native rank and file.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The North Sea Outrage and Consols.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

THE sharp albeit temporary fall in securities resulting from the North Sea outrage has come at a time when stocks and shares of nearly every kind were steadily recovering in value. The "Bankers' Magazine" in its survey of Stock Exchange values for the month ended October 20 remarks that not for a long timg past had securities shown so general and advance. In only three departments (breweries, waterworks, and commercial and industrial) was there any decline to record, and as compared with September 20 the usual representative stocks showed on October 20 a net appreciation of about 31 millions, the exact figures being :—

Aggregate Value of 325 Representative Securities.

September 20, 1904	£3,000,371,000
October 20, 1904	3,031,197,000
Increase	£30,826,000

Although the principal factor in all markets was the cheapness of money, "gilt-edged" securities somewhat illogically lagged behind, prices perhaps being affected by such important fresh issues of capital as Exchequer bonds for £6,000,000, Water Board stock for £1,500,000, to say nothing of London County bills. Attention was chiefly turned to South American Government and railway securities, English railway ordinary stocks, and United States railway securities. In English and American railroads the advance is especially striking, while foreign stocks have also risen appreciably. Railways in British possessions have steadily advanced. In the miscellaneous markets there was an improvement in banking and insurance companies' shares, but, while debentures of some of the industrial companies have improved, commercial and industrial shares have declined in a few instances. Speculative interest in mining shares increased, and on balance there is a considerable gain to note in that department, not the least important feature being the advance in the shares of some of the copper companies. The slight decline in the "Magazine's" group of 15 commercial and industrial companies is largely due to the heavy fall in Aerated Bread shares.

After the long period of stagnation and enforced idleness endured with fortitude by the Lancashire cotton workers, the recovery which has taken place in the cotton industry in the Palatine county is, indeed, doubly welcome, for it is not only the trade concerned that is benefiting, but those other trades that contribute to its needs. Better still is the outlook for the ensuing twelve months. India, which absorbs about 40 per cent. of Lancashire's exports, is placing orders that will take months to execute, and advices from Bombay indicate a two years' prosperous trade ahead, while orders from other parts of the world are coming to hand in a most encouraging manner. What is equally promising is that the new business is at remunerative prices such as Lancashire has not known for some time. The outcome of this revived prosperity is the erection of more weaving sheds to keep pace as far as possible with the demand. Even so, it is not all unalloyed prosperity, as the fine spinning trade in Bolton and Manchester remains depressed. Nevertheless, there are indications that this branch may soon share in some of the prosperity that has overtaken the staple industry of Lancashire. and in turn extend to other textile industries still far behind normal conditions.

Messrs. Neill Brothers have issued a cotton circular which is, in a popular sense at least, their most important of the season, for it contains Mr. Henry Neill's definite crop estimate of a minimum of 12,000,000 bales. Should the good weather continue, says Mr. Neill, "this figure is capable of considerable extension." This is bold, and some people will consider too bold ; but Messrs. Neill, though they have not been "in sympathy" with Mr. Henry Neill's figures for some years, have now heartily endorsed his estimate and, so to speak, burnt their boats. An elaborate comparison is made between the September and October Agricultural Bureau and "Chronicle" reports for this year and for the large crops of 1898-9, 1897-8 and 1894-5, and the conclusion is indicated that these years have a good deal in common and should show some similarity in average yield. We can indeed see no logical reason for not placing our figures much higher. The only reason lies in the fact that so many people have put forth figures half-a-million smaller ; but in all the other large crop years the great majority of estimates were a million too small, and it was by strenuously opposing such views that Henry Neill gained his great reputation as a crop estimator, when it was found that these crops more than bore out his large anticipations and ruinous losses were suffered by those who differed from him." On the question of consumption Messrs. Neill say :—"Great Britain has begun the new season with a strong revival of demand, but unfortunately nowadays Great Britain only counts for about 25 per cent of the whole consumption, and trade on the Continent and in the United States is still unsatisfactory. We feel therefore that it would be too optimistic to put the year's consumption at more than 950,000 bales over that of last year and that only in case of an early and considerable decline in price. Thus the situation briefly resolves itself into a probable supply of at least 12,000,000 bales, and a probable consumption of not over 11,000,000 unless stimulated by a great decline in prices." It may be recalled that Mr. Ellison has ust estimated the consumption at 10,900,000 bales.

It would appear that there are very good prospects of Spain's joining the international cotton organisation which was originated at the Zurich Congress. A Barcelona correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes that a numerously attended meeting of persons interested in the cotton industry has just been held at Barcelona for the purpose of hearing an address by Senor Enrique Pareira, a prominent Portuguese spinner, who represented the Trades and Industries Association of Barcelona at the recent meeting of the International Cotton Committee at Paris. The address was, in fact, an account of the Committee's proceedings, and the speaker, after pointing out the need of combined defensive action to defeat the manipulation of the cotton markets by gamblers, commended the efforts of the English spinners to bring about such an alliance of cotton users. He warmly recommended that the cotton spinners of Spain should fall into line with those of other European countries. His speech was of a very practical character, and made a most favourable impression. It was at once decided to convene without delay another meeting of the trade in order to determine the conditions of Spain's joining the International Association.

It is extremely probable, in fact almost certain, that after the 30th June, 1905, the Italian railways, already national property, will be worked by the State. On that date the existing concessions expire, and all attempts to renew them appear to have proved abortive. On the motion for the adjournment of the Italian Chamber it was announced on behalf of the Government that in view of the present state, of the Italian railways, the demands of the companies, and the economic condition of the country, it seemed advisable for the State to work the systems itself. Italy has been peculiarly unfortunate in her railway policy. Up to now there have been five different regimes, none of which has proved satisfactory. The existing concessions date from 1885, and were granted for sixty years, with the provision that they might be terminated at the end of twenty or forty years. The first twenty years will expire next June. So carelessly was the statute of April 27,1885, drafted that litigation between the Government and the concessionaires has been almost incessant, entailing of course very strained relations. In taking over the railways the State will be running very little financial risk. It has already spent £120,000,000 in laying and equipping them, and the interest on this sum has always been dependent upon the annual returns, which have fluctuated considerably and have hitherto only averaged 0·84 per cent. The main lines which the State will take over are the Mediterranean, 3,621 miles in length, the Meridional (about 1,900 miles), and the Sicilian (682 miles) The total railway mileage in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia is 10,000 miles, so that considerably more than half will be under State management.

The rapid diminution of the exports of linseed from Riga is a matter of great interest to those who use Baltic linseed oil. The available quantity of this oil has been diminishing for years past, and the premium required for it has mounted steadily. In 1903 the total exported from Riga was about half that of the preceding year, and we may expect a further decline in 1904. The need of an efficient substitute for Baltic linseed, which has been pressing for some time, will scon become absolutely imperative and will demand a prompt solution. It is largely a question of purity, and it seems strange that we should need to go to Russia for this characteristic. It is curious that the very high prices for this class of seed should fail to stimulate production in the Baltic provinces, and we may perhaps conclude that agriculturists there cannot produce more than they are doing at present. Of course the native crushing industry is growing, and between this development and the poverty of the crops it appears probable that ere long we shall get no linseed of Baltic quality at all unless we provide for it elsewhere.

Among the papers read at the Iron and Steel Institute meeting held in New York on Wednesday was an interesting one by Mr. James Gayley, of New York on "The application of dry-air blast to the manufacture of iron." The variable moisture of the atmosphere has long been recognised as a barrier to further progress in blast-furnace practice. In American blast furnaces the Lake Superior ore, of which about 7,200lb. are used per ton of iron, is found to vary in its composition within only 10 per cent, but the atmosphere, of which 11,700lb. are consumed per ton of iron, varies in its proportion of moisture from 20 to 100 per cent from day to day. Mr. Gayley claims to have solved the problem of extracting the moisture by the adoption of refrigeration by means of anhydrous ammonia. An insulated chamber containing coils of pipes was built to treat the air from a blowing cylinder 3ft in diameter, and from the results obtained with this experimental plant the equipment for a modern furnace was worked out and applied at the Isabella furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg.

The dry-blast plant was put into operation on August 11 last and the results obtained were most remarkable. Before its adoption the furnace from August 1 to 11 produced on an average 358 tons of pig iron daily with a coke consumption of 2,147lb. Using dry blast from August 25 to September 9 the daily production of pig iron averaged 447 tons with a coke consumption of 1,726lb. It must not be forgotten that these results represent the beginning of operations, and further experience in manipulation will, it is believed, secure still further improvement. In addition to the economies effected by the application of dry blast the furnace works with greater regularity and yields a uniform product. The importance of the dry blast, Mr. Gayley says, is undoubtedly far-reaching. Its application to the Bessemer converter would probably result in great benefit and important economies would, it is held, be effected in copper smelting in open-hearth steel furnaces and in other processes where air is used in large quantities.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The yatching season 1904-1905 commenced on Saturday afternoon with two races, A and B class Yachts Handicap Race (amalgamation) and Tomtit Class Handicap Race. The wind was light to gentle from the N. W.

Several of the A Class Yachts not having fitted out, it was necessary to amalgamate A and B classes. In this race seven yachts started. An interesting feature of the occasion was the first appearance of Eileen IV, a noted Clyde 36 footer recently brought out to Bombay by Mr N N Wadia

For the Tomtit Class only three boats were entered, but it was noticed that Mr. Byrne's Meg has been put in the water. The Tomtit class were the first yachts to start at 2·40 p m and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Distance 6·3 miles.

Clutha was the first to get over the line followed by Lapwing and Tomtit; it was a run to North Karanja Buoy. Clutha maintained her lead, Tomtit after jockeying Lapwing gradually over-took her, and managed to round the Buoy just after Clutha.

It was a good beat to Tucker Beacon. Tomtit outpointing Clutha secured a short lead round this mark, Lapwing dropping behind On the run back to North Karanja Buoy, Clutha over-took Tomtit and successfully maintained her lead crossing the finishing Line 2' 30'' ahead of Tomtit without any handicap allowance. Tomtit was second and saved her time on Lapwing; the times being as follows :—

Name of Yacht	Entered by	Started at	Time of arrival	Time of A'wance on course	Corrected time,
		H M	H M S	M S	H M S
Clutha........	Mr T T Welch ...	2 40	4 19 59	4 43	1 35 16
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson...	2 40	4 22 29	Scartch	1 42 29
Lapwing......	Mr E C Richards	2 40	4 28 22	4 43	1 43 39

Clutha won first prize,

The A and B Class Yachts race (amalgamated) started at 2-45 P. M. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboad, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboad and thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 9·6 miles.

The Yachts got away to a fair start Eileen being the first one over the line, and on the run to Tucker Beacon, Eileen got clean away. Trixie was second round this mark followed by Pixie, Erin, Janetta, Sayanora and Jean. It was a close haul from this mark to the W. N. W. Buoy which the yachts rounded in the following order:—

Trixie, Janetta, Pixie, Erin, Sayonara, and Jean. This order was kept on the run to the North Karanja Buoy. The order at the finish was Eileen an easy winner by 6·26 Pixie taking 2nd prize and Trixie 3rd prize; the times being as follows :—

Yacht	Entered by	Started at	Time of arrival	Time of A'wance on course	Corrected time
		H M	H M S	M S	M S
Eileen....	Mr N N Wadia.......	2·45	4 14 44	Scratch	1'29 44
Pixie	Mr E R Snetham...	2·45	4 49 58	28' 4[illegible]''	1'[illegible]6 10
Trixie......	Mr A M Monteath..	2·45	4 52 29	28' 48''	1·38 41
Janet'a	Officers R E	2·45	4 50 35	26' 24''	1·39 11
Sayonara	Maj Curtis RAMC..	2·45	5 0 11	36' 06''	1 39 11
Erin.........	Mr R H Ireland	2·45	4 55 43	28' 48''	1 41 55
Jean	Capt H S Black RIM	2·45	5 32 46	48'	1·59 46

Eileen won 1st prize, Pixie 2nd prize and Trixie 3rd prize.

The board of directors of the Madras Railway Company have elected the Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., as a director in place of the late General Mullins, R.F.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BIG MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DISTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the mill belonging to the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, situated at Albert Road, Chinchpoogly and managed by Messrs Muncherji Nowroji Banaji and Company, Agents, and in a very short time nearly the whole of the building with its contents was destroyed, causing a damage to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees. The mill which was a three storeyed building, contained reeling and spinning departments, blow and mixing rooms and an engine and boiler house. The first two departments which occupied a major portion of the structure were burnt down. It appears that about a quarter to 6 o'clock a watchman in the employ of the mill noticed volumes of smoke emanating from the reeling department, which was located at the north-west corner of the second floor of the building. He at once raised an alarm. Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, Spinning-master and Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, engineer, both of whom lived in a detached bungalow on the premises, immediately ran up to the scene and brought the mill fire appliances into requisition. They ran up a line of hose to the second floor, but found it impossible to work it as the whole room was filled with dense smoke. They came down and directed their operations from the compound, but all their efforts were unavailing, as the flames, which must have been burning in the reeling room for considerable time before they were discovered, made rapid progress and the mill appliances were incapable to check them. In the meantime one of the men belonging to the Chinchpoogly fire-engine saw the flames from his station and apprised his foreman, Mr. Scott, of it. Mr. Scott at once started with his engine and came on the scene promptly followed by the engines from Byculla, Baboola Tank, Gowalia Tank and Fort. When Mr Scott arrived on the spot, he found the whole of the reeling department which measured 202 by 77 fleet was blazing furiously and that a part of its roof had gone. A strong south-westerly wind was blowing at the time and the flooring of the various storeys being surcharged with oil used in oiling the machinery located on them, the flames crashed forwards in all directions so that by the time the engines began their attack, the fire had obtained a firm hold of the main building. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, was early on the scene and supervised the operations of his men. Lines of hose were carried round the building and several powerful jets were directed on the burning structure with a copious supply of water, but all the efforts of the fire brigade were unavailing. The fire rushed furiously from floor to floor and the roof and the floorings came down with a crash one after the other, bringing down with them twisted and distorted machinery. Within half an hour the the main building was enveloped in flames from top to basement and was burning furiously. The only portion of the mill which escaped the ravages of the fire was the east wing which contained the engine-house and the blow and mixing rooms. This was due to a dead wall with rope alley which separated that block from the main building. The fire brigade continued their operations with undaunted zeal, and within two hours and a half brought the fire under control. They had to work in dangerous situations as walls were giving way from several places, and Mr. Scott and his men had narrow escapes. At 9 o'clock the engines were dismissed one after the other, as the flames were nearly put out by that time. But nothing remained of the main building, save the bare walls and heaps of turned and twisted machinery. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage done by the fire is estimatad at ten lakhs of rupees. The mill is fully insured with the Atlas and other Fire Insurance Companies. Mr Allen, Insurance Inspector, was early on the scene making inquiries as to the extent of the damage done to the mill.

A TRUST IN THE NATURE OF A GIFT.

A POINT OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday in the suit instituted by Musabhai Mahomed Sajan and his wife Kajbai against Yakub Mahomed Sajan, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan Fulbai, the wife of Yakub, the first defendant. and Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate and effects of Gulamali, the second defendant. Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji and Co. appeared for the first defendant: Mr. Davar and Mr. Bhandarkar, isntructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Company appeared for the second and fourth defendants. The third defendant did not appear. The suit was to declare a deed of trust, made by Mahomedbhoy Sajan, and his wife Premabai, dated 9th October 1876, and the testamentary instruments to be valid, and to give them effect; and to order the first defendant to account for the management of the trust property, including houses and lands, and to appoint trustees and receivers.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in the course of his judgment, said: Mahomedbhai died on 6th May 1883; Yakub married Fulbai; and Gulamali's estate was now vested in Mr, Macleod. The trusts were mainly for the benefit of the family, and the settler had declared each male was to have two shares; but Premabai was, for the purposes of the distribution, declared entitled to the portion of a male. Mahomedbhai left a will dated 18th November 1880. whereby he purported to confirm the trust-deed. Now, trusts were known to Mahomedan Law, and possession of property was necessary in a trust. A trust was in the nature of a gift; therefore, the Mahomedan Law applied, as laid down in the case of Abdul Kadar. 6 Bom. I. L. R. 320. Mr. Bhandarkar had contended that Khojas were governed by Hindoo Law; but the Court did not take the same view in the case of trusts which were in the natura of gifts. Even if Hindoo Law applied, possession would be necessary. Therefore, the Court was of opinion, that the deed of trust at the date of its execution in 1876, was invalidated on account of want of possession. But again, the trust was validated by the will of 1880, and in the will, the trust-deed seemed to become a part of it; the testator also gave effect to it by recapitulating the deed in the will. Therefore, effect must be given to the trust deed as a testamentary instrument. Yakub was an "express trustee" made by the will, and he became more so by his facts, namely by taking possession of the property and by not transferring it. Limitation was pleaded, but it could not be accepted, nor the plea of adverse possession, advanced with the same view in regard to the property. Yakub held in his possession. Moreover, as regarded the express trustee s' acts, there were accounts and entries in their support His lordship declared the deed to have been confirmed and validated by the will; the provision thereof valid and operative, and ordered that effect should be given to them. Musa, Yakub, and Mr. Macleod on behalf of Gulamali, should have two-eighth share each; the wives of Musa and Yakub were entitled to one-eighth share each. As Yakub had been acting as sole trustee, he was liable to account for his management of the property. Mr. Macleod was appointed receiver, and the Commissioner was ordered to take the usual trust accounts. Yakub to pay personally the cost of Musa, Gulamali, and Mr. Mecleod.

BURMESE RUMOURS OF THE WAR.

There is a rumour in the bazar, says at Burma paper, that some "Muchli-wallas" (fishermen) in England have been killed by the Russians, who, joined by the French are making a forced march on Burma, via China and the Shan States. In consequence of this double outrage, the "Sirkar" is sending all the converted Punjabi Regiments available to meet the enemy and many sanguinary battles are foretold. The Czar himself is with the invaders, who will be utterly defeated.

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SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—I have to solicit some space in your very valuable journal for the statement of a crying evil, of the subordinate Judicial service of this Presidency in the hope that Government will do something to remove it. Under the existing rules for the admission of candidates to the subordinate judicial service, no candidate who is over 30 years of age unless he is in Government service, is eligible for the post of a Sub-Judge. The proviso unless he is in Government service works immense mischief and has of late been extremely abused to the great detriment of the Sub-Judicial service. Condidates for the service after acquiring the educational and other necessary qualifications, are tempted to avail themselves of the above-mentioned loophole for avoiding the bar of superannuation. The temptation in these days of keen competition is so great that people do not hesitate to avail themselves of the loophole even to their utter disgrace, many of them after passing the L. L. B. examination and practising for four, five or more years as pleader join a Government appointment of Rs. 12 or 15 and patiently await, for a number of years without fear of superannuation, their appointment as Sub-Judge. Many have succeeded in this way and many more yet hope thus to succeed. It is regrettable that men who have so served for such length of time as clerks of the lowest grade, and must have necessarily during the period caught a good deal of the spirit and the sense of the clerk and lost a good deal of the higher spirit in them should thus be raised to the Sub Judge's bench. It is dignifying neither to the persons, educated as they are, who so servilely cling to the hope of joining the Sub-Judge's line nor to the subordinate Judicial service in which they manage to smuggle themselves very late in life by availing themselves of the said proviso in the rules. Apart from this they block the way of more promisiog but junior candidates who by dint of greater intelligence and industry succeed to pass at a much earlier age than they, and these better candidates have in their turn again, on account of the seniors having blocked the way for many years to submit to the degradation of securing by all possible servility a Government appointment of any small pay provided it is not menial service. God knows if some day in the near future some of them will not be tempted even to accept a peon's place in order to avoid superannuation. The upshot of the provision in question shortly is that whereas it provides admission for men who submit to the degradation of accepting a petty clerkship or even a peonship after acquiring the necessary qualifications and thus sets a premium to degradation, it, as a consequence, excludes more self-relying, more energetic, younger and more dignified candidates, Will not Government be advised either to remove the limit of 30 years age alogether, appointing candidates of any age whether they are in Government service or not, or if the limit is retained, as it is better to retain it to remove the exception unless he is in Government service mentioned above, or if even the exception is thought necessary to be retained, as a last alternative to provide that a Government appointment the holding of which shall save a candidate from the bar of superannuation, —shall not be worth less than a certain decent amount say—Rs. 60 or Rs. 75 a month or any other amount which may be thought desirable?—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

DEFAMATION OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

Mr. L. M. Vinchurker, first class Magistrate at Manmad District. Nasik, in September last, convicted Rambhajee Chimajee of defamation and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr, Justice Aston. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; Mr. G. B. Rele for the complainant; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared the complainant is a head number-taker employed at the Manmad station of the G. I. P. Railway. The accused was in the employ of the Railway Company from December 1903 to June 1904, when he was discharged as his services were no longer required. He was employed as a temporary hamal, though in the pay sheet for December 1903 he was shewn as an assistant coaching clerk. After his discharge, the accused, on the 27th June 1904, presented an application in Bombay to G. T. Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which he admitted having made. In that application there were two allegations —(1), that the complainant represented falsely to the accused that he must deposit Rs. 60 before he could be employed, and that on such representation he obtained Rs. 60 from the accused, for which no receipt was granted; and (2), that later on, when accused was employed, the complainant asked him to let him have these Rs. 60 as a reward or present for the accused's being retained in the service. It was also said in the application that, if the accused did not pay the money, the complainant threatened him with dismissal. The application was sent for enquiry to the District Traffic Superintendent at Manmad. The compliant was that the accused defamed the complainant. The pleader for the defence raised a question that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, as the petition containing the alleged defamatory matter was presented or published in Bombay. The application had been sent for inquiry to the District Traffic Superintendent at Manmad, and the Magistrate thought that thus the matter mentioned in the application was published at Manmad, and that he had jurisdiction. The question for consideration was whether the matter mentioned in the application was defamatory; and be had no doubt that it was. The allegation, if true, was sure to injure the reputation of the complainant, who, by order of the station master, used to take the muster of the railway hamals. His immediate superior, Mr. Vaughan, the station master, said the allegation was defamatory. The second allegation, the Magistrate said, clearly amounted to an attempt to obtain a bribe, and was in itself defamatory. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, discharged the rule granted on the 8th September last, and thus the application for revision was dismissed.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, received the following reply from Sir Bhownaggree, M. P., who was invited to attend the King-Emperor's Birth-day celebration:—'The Octagon, Mahableshwar 10th November:—Dear Sir.—I received your letter here, redirected from Bombay of the 7th inst. I am very much obliged to your Committee for honouring me with an invitation to assist in the celebration of his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's birth-day yesterday. You will see that it was impossible for me to accept the invitation owing to my having been away from Bombay and your letter reached me this morning, All the same I thank your Committee for having so kindly thought of me in connection with so auspicious an event. I am always delighted to meet my Mahomedan friends and fellow citizens for whom I have much respect and to be thus remembered by them.—Yours, very kindiy, M. M. Bhownaggree."

CRICKET.

P. AND O. MALTA vs. ARCADIA.

A match was played on the Oval on Saturday between teams from the P. and O. s.s. Arcadia and the s.s. Malta. The Arcadia team won by 21 runs. Scores :—

S.S. MALTA.

Cooke, b Smith	1
MacRuis, c Cartwright, b Satterley	4
Hewson, c Blathwyat, b Smith	2
Adams, b Satterley	38
Lawrie, c Grant, b Smith	5
Weston, b Copping	12
Morton, c Cartwright, b Smith	1
Knapp, b Smith	6
KricRorian, b Smith	6
Chant, c Cartwright, b Smith	0
Poole, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	81

S.S. ARCADIA.

Grant, l-b-w, b Adams	4
Stanley Jones, b Cooke	0
Smith, c Adams, b Cooke	0
Blathwyat, b Cooke	28
Cartwright, c Chant, b Cooke	5
Satterley, c Knapp, b Chant	7
Edwardes, b Cooks	0
Kemp, b Cooke	25
Braithwaite, c Cooke, b Cooke	13
Copping, b Adams	0
Darlington, not out	9
Extras	11
Total	102

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THE BOMBAY HEALTH EXHIBITION.

AT a meeting of the working Committee of the Health Exhibition held, in the Municipal Hall, on the 11th instant, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair. The following members were also present :—Mr. Lund ; Dr. Master ; Mr. Tribhowandas ; Mr. Price ; Dr. Katrak ; Mr. Wallace ; Mr. Dunn and Mr. Hewet. The following letter received by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Sanitary Association was read :—From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

Sir, With reference to your Demi-official letter dated 13th October, forwarding a copy of the "Prospectus of the Health Exhibition to be held, in December next, I have the honour to state, that, at the instance of Government, I have requested the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay and the Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory to place themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with you on the subject of exhibits which may suitably be sent to the Health Exhibition and of lectures and demonstrations connected with them which may be thought useful and instructive. Government hope that the Exhibition may prove an opportunity for educating the public regarding the benefit to be derived from plague prophylactic. The Public Works Department will, in direct communication with you, assist with the loan of any plans and drawings that may be considered interesting. Government do not consider it necessary to make a grant to the funds of the Health Exhibition, but they will be prepared to meet the cost of all exhibits made by their own officers. As requested, I have pleasure in conveying the cordial sympathy of Government with the objects of the Sanitary Association in organising the Exhibition. It is regretted that so little time has been allowed to make suitable arrangements.

The Secretary stated that the cost of erecting the buildings for the Health Section would be over Rs. 4,000. It was decided that the Sanitary Association should carry out the erection of these buildings and it was resolved that the Managing Committee of the Bombay Sanitary Association be asked to request the Corporation for a further grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the expenses of the Health Exhibition The Committee after discussing the plan of the Exhibition site and details of some of the exhibits went to the Oval to allot the stalls to some of the exhibitors. Other intending exhibitors will be allotted sites on Wednesday.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. MACDONALD, M.B.; Captain I.M.S., for Surgeon-General with, the Government of Bombay.

SAILANA NOTES.

SAILANA is an independent State in Malwa, Central India. Its yearly income is, about four lacs of rupees inclusive of Jagirs, &c., distributed among Thakurs and relations. The capital town of the State, named Sailana, is situated on an elevated place surrounded by small hills. It is about ten miles away from Namli, a Railway station. The climate is delightfully cool. At present the early mornings and nights are cold, but it is warm and comforting during the middle of the day till sunset. The water is fairly good and potable, but it is liable to contamination. Therefore, it has to be disinfected with Potsh Permanganese at least twice a year. The hot season is very healthy here. The temperature does not rise beyond 100 degrees on the hottest day. The rainfall usually is a little higher than the average rainfall in Malwa, but this year unfortunately the after-rains totally failed. There is a "pucca" made-road from Namli to Sailana. On the out-skirts of the town are situated the Dak Bungalow, the State Kothi and the Maharaja's Bungalows. These buildings are on the way of entrance into the capital and on the other end of the town stands a beautiful palace recently built under the personal supervision and guidance of His Highness the Raja Sahib. A small picturesque garden fitted with fontains is also provided behind the palace. His Highness the Raja Sahib takes a personal interest in every department of the State and wisely conducts the administration assisted by the Dewan Mr. Rajkishonji who is a very able and all round experienced gentleman. Mr. Rajkishonji was for some years the State Vakil before he was appointed the Dewan about seven years ago.

The Judicial Courts are presided over by Mr. Labhshanker Mehta B. A. L. L. B., of the Bombay University. He has been recently appointed to this State. He belongs to the family of the late Dewan of Bhavnagar. Unfortunately the plague broke out in this town about the beginning of August last, the disease having been imported from Rutlam, which has been plague-stricken for the last two years. The plague infection was kept away from almost two years by the strict Quarantine and Medical Inspection rules ordered by His Highness. But the disease it defies many vigorous measures and some how or other it became an unwelcome guest here, and in three months' time it carried away about four hundred precious lives.

The usual remedial measures of inoculation and evacuation of the houses were at once adopted. The people are submissive and they willingly acquieced in the steps taken by the officers for combatting the fell disease. In spite of all remonstrances and persuasion, however, some ignorant people did not properly live in the open and they carried and spread the infection from one place to another. Plague preventive pills were freely distributed among all classes and the plauge patients were medically treated and buboes operated upon by the State Medical Officer. The Plague inoculation did not offer so much immunity from an attack as was first expected. Both inoculated and uninoculated died with little difference. The past is now dying out and it is hoped that it will completely cease in about a week's time.

In June last, the insignia of K. C. I. E. was conferred upon the Raja Sahib, by his most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day. This honourable title was well, and richy deserved by H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, Knight. His Highness rules the State most judiciously and his administration is always commended by the Political Officers and the Honourable the A.G.G. Central India. His Highness is well versed in philosophy history and literature and has been gifted with a religious mind. Unhappily owing to the complete failure of the after-rains, scarcity of water will be felt so strongly that opium crops, on which the State Revenue chiefly depends, will unfortunately not be adequately realised and hence the year is full of anxieties and fear, both to the ruler as well as to the ruled.

REVENUE REFORMS IN BARODA.

MR. ROMESH DUTT IN OFFICE.

"Amatya," writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," is an unfamiliar term to us ; in the State of Baroda it means Revenue Minister. Mr. Romesh Dutt's English friends heard with pleasure of his recent appointment to the Council of the Maharaja Gaekwar, who, it is understood, has for some time been desirous of securing the services of the excivilian, but it is only this week's mail which brings particulars of the work. Mr. Dutt has in hand in Baroda and of the reforms he intends to carry out. The Maharaja no doubt knew that Mr. Dutt's advent would mean changes with regard to some indefensible old customs, and it is to his credit that he is fully supporting his new Amatya by his approval and co-operation. Mr Dutt gave his attention first to the tariff question—of the State, not of the Empire. He found that import and export duties harassed and repressed trade. Goods had to be examined on reaching villages and again on reaching towns ; different articles paid different duties, and the examinations sometimes lasted for days. The assessments have been entirely abolished ; export duties are remitted except on cotton and tobacco, and the import duties have been limited to a smaller number of articles. No unpacking is required, and the duty is levied by weight. His Highness the Gaekwar has cordially sanctioned these changes, and they have been carried out without loss of revenue by a single rupee. Mr. Dutt has also reformed the income tax ; the poor have been relieved of a crushing burden, also without any material loss to the State. The great question of land assessments is now under consideration ; it will not be an entirely easy matter to settle, but Mr. Dutt intends to put into practice a principle which he has for long been urging on the Government of India—but in vain,—namely, that there shall be no enhancement of the rate paid by cultivators unless there is increase in cultivation, or increase in production without the agency of the cultivator, or increase in the price of the produce. Readers of Mr. Dutt's latest work, "India in the Victorian Age," will remember that in that valuable book he discusses the question of land assessment as it effects the various parts of India. He holds very strong views on what the Government of India should do in this important matter. He now has an opportunity of putting his theories into practice.

EXPLORATION IN TIBET.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE GARTOK PARTY.

THE Gartok party now traversing the Upper Valley of the Brahmaputra, seem to have started under the happiest auspices. Captain Rawling and his companions accompanied by a small party under Captain O'Connor left Gyantse, on the 10th October, and arrived at Dongtse, the same day. Here the whole population turned out to receive the visitors. Shigatse was reached on the 13th after a delightful journey through richly cultivated and highly irrigated valleys. Villages lay dotted thickly over the slopes, every house and hamlet being surrounded with trees. The harvest had been a splendid one and was just being collected, and prosperity seemed very marked in this part of Tibet. On nearing Shigatse, the British officers were met by a deputation of Lamas and laymen who offered them a hearty welcome, and entertained them with the usual refreshments, laid out in tents by the roadside. In the town itself large crowds lined the street, and gaped with astonishment at the first Europeans seen at Shigatse since Turner's visit about 150 years ago. Everything went off satisfactorily, the officials could not have been more courteous or hospitable, and the populace were most friendly. The two parties were lodged in a nobleman's garden outside the town, and here Captain Steen I. M. S., was besieged from morning till late at night by the sick of Shigatse and the surrounding country. Rich and poor alike sought his services ; and the news of the good work done at Lhassa by Captain Walter had evidently spread far and wide. Shigatse proved a most interesting place. The lamasery of Tashi Lumpo was found to be situated at the foot of a rugged hill up the south side of which it stretches for a considerable distance. It had a most imposing interior and was far finer than anything seen at Lhassa, its circumference being two miles. To the east of it rose an immense jong and at the foot of this was the straggling town of Shigatse itself. On the 16th Captain O'Connor, accompanied by all the Europeans paid an official visit to the Tashi Lama, at present, by virtue of the decree of the Emperor of China, the head of all the Buddhist Churches which owned the supremacy of the Dalai Lama. The Tashi Lama is a young man of 23 with a most pleasing countenance, and with the reputation of being both pious and able. He received his visitors with every sign of respect and affection and all were most favourably impressed by his manner and conduct. On the night of the party's arrival the lamasery was brilliantly illuminated in memory of some great Tashi Lama of previous days and this date also coincided with the day of Turner's arrival and of Captain O'Connor's visit—a curious coincidence and one considered by the Lamas to be of happy augury. The lamasery contained some wonderful tombs and was far more richly adorned than any of the Lhassa monasteries. Captain Ryder and Captain Wood continued their journey to Gartok on the 17th and Captain Rawling with Lieutenant Bayley followed on the 19th. Captain O'Connor remained till the 25th and was on the very best of terms with both Lamas and laymen. His return journey to Gyantse was an uneventful one.

In spite, then, of the troublesome wavering of China in the matter of the ratification of the Lhassa Treaty the outlook in Tibet itself is bright enough. Neither the officials nor the people seem to bear malice a fact which was noticed when the Mission and its escort were marching back to the Chumbi Valley ; and the cordiality shown to our officers at Shigatse is most gratifying. It is plain that British influence in Tibet has been secured locally even to a greater extent than was expected, and that the old barriers of suspicion against Europeans of every kind have been broken down, so far as our officers on the spot are concerned. The Gartok party, is should be remembered, is not protected by an Indian escort : its safety has been entrusted entirely to Tibetan officials who furnishes such guards as they think necessary to prevent attacks from robbers. At Gyantse, too, Captain O'Connor has only fifty sepoys, another proof of the confidence reposed in the local authorities and their power to keep order in the neighbourhood. There appears nothing to fear from the mass of the people, who are not in the least fanatical ; and the monks have ceased to be hostile, since they found that their monasteries were scrupulously respected. We may be taking too sanguine a view of the position, but the signs of peaceful relations continuing with the Tibetans are too marked to be disregarded. The work done by medical officers and the good results that have followed show that the trust and even the affection of the people can be readily gained. In all countries shut off from civilisation there is an enormous amount of suffering from disease, and Tibet is no exception to the rule. The patients who have been benefited by medical and surgical treatment at Lhassa and elsewhere are so many humble allies working, perhaps unconciously, in confirming the spread of friendly relations. It is stated that a poor woman, whose case could not be treated at Lhassa, followed the Force all the way to Gyantse and there submitted herself to a dangerous operation, was happily successful. We hope that both at Chumbi and Gyantse medical officers will be encouraged by Government to exercise their skill, a hospital and dispensary being maintained at each place. A further step even might be taken in the open season by sending inland one or more of such officers, on the plan adopted in Egypt, where medical aid is carried into villages far removed from the great towns. The surgeon may even prove a more useful instrument in the hands of the Indian Government than the soldier or the Political Officer.—"Pioneer."

TROUBLE ABOUT TEMPLE PROPERTY.

A RAJAHMUNDRY correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" :—A few days ago a Memorial was submitted to the Madras Government by the "Bavajees" of Sree Venkateswara Mutt, Rajahmundry, calling in question the conduct of the District Judicial officials in regard to a site owned by the Mutt. A copy of the Memorial was communicated to the Press and appears to have attracted some attention. From the enquiries that I have made I find that the memorialists, whoever they are, have made reckless and unfounded allegations about the Judiciary of the District. The Mutt in question, with the vacant ground attached thereto, is no doubt Truss property and it is stated, was being managed by Mangaldoss Bavajee, of Pentapad, who alleges that he appointed one of the memorialists as his agent to look after the Mutt at Rajahmundry. Mangaldoss and his agent fell out some time ago, and a suit was instituted by the former to reject the agent from the Mutt premises ; but Mangaldoss excluded from the suit the vacant ground of which he claimed to have been already in possession. It would also appear that Mangaldoss assigned a portion of the vacant ground as building sites and leased the rest to a merchant who intended to build a rice factory on the site. But this was objected to by the Municipal Council on the ground that a tank in the neighbourhood was likely to be polluted by the factory. A Pleader of the District Court then conceived the idea of constructing a poor-house on the site and he accordingly obtained an assignment of the site from the original lessee and requested the District Judge to lay the foundation stone which he did. As is usual on such occasions the officials of the station and the public were invited to the function. It would appear that the agent sent a petition to the District Judge objecting to the construction of a building on the site, but obviously no action could be taken on such a representation, nor is it reasonable to expect a gentleman performing a complimentary function to investigate the case of rival claimants. The suggestion made in the Memorial that elaborate measures were taken to secure the approval of the District Judicial officials for taking possession of the site is, to say the least of it, a perversion of the truth and is altogether groundless.

The suit about the Mutt is still pending ; but the statement that the District Munsiff adjourned the suit with some ulterior object is mendacious. The memorialists are represented by a First Grade Pleader and the statement that the members of the Bar refused to appear in the case is equally incorrect.

"RUSSIANISING INDIA."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN (ex-M.P. for Cardiff,) in a special article in the "Englishman" on Lord Curzon's regime says that his Lordship was supreme ruler, whose word was law in the Council Chamber. Even the newspapers are ceasing now to have an independent orbit of their own, and the correspondents of the press at Simla have little to do beyond chronicling the sayings and doings of their supreme lord and master. Thirty or forty years ago it was the generous practice of distinguished servants of the Crown in India to communicate freely to the newspapers their views on public affairs and their suggestions for the improvement of the Indian administration. The free Government which then existed encouraged this practice, and by its use many men whose names are still known to fame rose to eminence. But it is now considered crime, and an act of "lese majeste," for any man in the Government service even to hint to the world that he does not live under the best of all possible Governments. Anybody who has the temerity to write to the newspapers becomes a marked man, and it is a fortunate thing for him if means are not speedily found for turning him out of the service. The consequence of this system of byranny is that the civil and military servants of the Crown are rapidly becoming a herd of undistinguished nobodies. The Government of India has become a bureaucracy which is not even tempered by epigrams, and I am told that even editors of leading newspapers live in terror of being dragged to prison for having unwittingly violated some official secret. Even Russian freedom might be envied by people who live in India under the authority of Lord Curzon."

BRITISH ADMIRALTY TOO WEAK.

STRONG CRITICISM BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

THE Admirally is strongly criticised by a naval officer writing in the "United Service Magazine." The Board, he says, is too weak in numbers to cope with the problems of the day, to prepare for those of the future, and to conduct the routine matters of our great naval service.

Hitherto the Admiralty has, he remarks, escaped much severe and sustained criticism ; for it is a remarkable and well-known fact that while War Office blunders of the fourth magnitude are noticed and the department reviled by the Press and in Parliament, Admiralty blunders however costly and colossal, are scarcely noticed. Unless the Admiralty Board is strengthened, it may be considered certain that we shall have to wait a long time for the "Reforms" now overdue and necessary to the fighting efficiency of the Fleet.

One overdue reform is the reorganisation of the Chief Constructor's department. The first necessity appears to be that the Chief Constructor should have a seat on the Board, with certain well-defined duties and powers. This department is so weak that the battleships ordered for this year could not be commenced because designs were not ready. The infinitesimal improvement in the designs of our battleships—from the Royal Sovereign to the Queen—can only be attributed to the lethargy of an overworked, weak Admiralty and Constructor's departments.

The supply of heavy guns to the naval service has not for many years, been creditable to the Admiralty ; to say that the Army is worse off does not improve matters. The 7·5-inch guns required for the Devonshire class have only been obtained by the Admiralty going "cap in hand" to private gunmakers—and of course "paying the price." Woolwich is supposed to be capable of supplying the Navy with guns heavy, light, and quick-firing ; but unfortunately the supply has been unsatisfactory ever since the days of breech-loaders, either in quantity or quality, sometimes both.

Lord Goschen assured the country that an ample supply of heavy guns for present use and reserve had been obtained ; but he was mistaken. The Admiralty have confessed that our latest battleships are to carry 6-inch instead of 7.5 guns in their second battery, because the 7.5 inch guns "are not." It is acknowledged that our 6-inch guns cannot, at fighting range, penetrate the armour now given to first-class cruisers and battleships. It is acknowledged that our 6-inch gun, would not do as much as the bad shooting that only secured ten direct hits out of a hundred rounds with a 7-5inch gun—if the 6-inch gun could not penetrate the armour.

The question of affording "first aid to the wounded" must soon be dealt with, and the Admiralty will have to issue an order that all officers, combatant and civil, are to be compulsorily instructed by the ships' surgeons. A certain number should be empowered to wear the Geneva Cross. Why the accountant officers, who are supposed to assist the surgeons in action, have not long ago been instructed in first aid is as puzzling as that, when employed as secretaries, they are not compelled to possess a knowledge of even one foreign language.

RUSSIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SHIPS.

It may be assumed that all the way to the Cape and then onward rendezvous have been fixed at which colliers and supply ships will be in waiting to meet the needs of the ships of the Baltic fleet. The fleet, even if no mishaps occur, has a voyage of eighty or ninety days before it—presuming it maintains a continuous speed of about twelve knots. If, however, there are to be frequent stoppages for coal and stores, this time will be greatly exceeded. Moreover (the "Telegraph's" naval correspondent points out), a great collection of ships under the control of officers and men strange to them cannot fail to experience breakdowns.

Even in a British squadron during a long cruise stragglers will fall behind, and consequently the rendezvous will be not only necessary for meeting the needs of fleet in matters of fuel, but such stoppage, must be enforced in order that the admiral in supreme command may collect his forces. He will receive reports of essential repairs which must be undertaken immediately, and he cannot avoid endless delays from one cause and another, particularly as the ships, as has been explained already, are manned by scratch crews above deck, and also in the engine-rooms.

The fleet has with it a repairing ship that is practically a floating workshop, a type of auxiliary introduced into the British fleet some years ago. The Kamchatka is fitted with all possible facilities for effecting repairs required by "lame ducks."

Never before has the world witnessed such a supreme effort to wrest victory from defeat. The ships have gone forth to war, and on their fate hangs the naval prestige of Russia. The dockyards have been swept clean of all ships fit to sail, and from the moment that the vessels pass into the Atlantic Russia, for the time being, ceases to be a European naval Power. Into the vortex of the conflict in the Far East, the Tzar is casting practically all the capital which the country has invested in available men-of-war—roughly, about £12,000,000.

"END OF THE WORLD" SCARES.

Paris has been enjoying one of her literary festivals—the annual meeting of the Five Academies which constitute the famous Institut de France. M. Valois who represented the Academy of Inscriptions spoke on the belief current in the Middle Ages of the approaching end of the world. This event has often been predicted but Mother Earth like the man going to be hanged seems "loth to depart." This farewell performance was annouced on at least twenty-five separate dates each fixed with careful precision in in the interval between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries. Pico della Mirandola in 1486 announced that the end of the world would come in the year 2000, and up to the date of his death, in 1494, no one had convicted him of error. This shows the advantage in such calculations of allowing an ample margin. In this the subtle Italian was wiser than some latter-day prophets who have lived beyond the time they had themselves set forth as the end of all things. Is there not still living a reverend divine who wrote a book to prove that Louis Napoleon was "the destined monarch of the world"? The profession of the prognosticator is arduous and difficult, and he meets with little belief and less sympathy. Sometimes he succeeds in scaring people, as in the fifteenth century, when the Flagellants of Thuringia and the disciples of Manfred in Italy went about in great processions warning people to abandon all worldly affairs and prepare for the crack of doom. But if the mediaeval world was more superstitious than the modern, it did not allow itself to be greatly disturbed by these epidemics of grim foreboding. M. Valois has shown how these prophecies were based partly upon interpretations of the Apocalypse and partly upon considerations drawn from judicial astrology—a curious mixture of Christian and Pagan data. What they thought in the fifteenth century about the reign of Antichrist the curious visitor may see for himself in the German block-books at the John Rylands Library. Finally, the Roman Church warned the preachers not to be precise in their announcements of the end of time. The chronic failure of former attempts will not deter enthusiasts from future prophecies. It is so hard, as M. Valois observes, for some people to acknowledge that they do not know everything.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," writing on Oct. 26, says :—

The Emperor has taken the opportnity afforded by the opening yesterday, on the occasion of the Sultan's birthday, of the first 200 kilometres of the Konia-Eregli-Burgurlu section of the Baghdad Railway to send the following letter of congratulation to Herr Artur Gwinner, member of the Administration of the Baghdad Railway Company and Director of the Deutsche Bank :—

I have seen from your announcement of the 20th of this month that to-day, the birthday of my esteemed friend, his Majesty the Emperor of the Osmans, the first section of the Baghdad Railway from Konia to Burgurlu is being solemnly opened. I am glad that, despite the manifold difficulties encountered success has attended the efforts to push this significant undertaking of German spirit of enterprise and German engineering as far as this important section, and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing to you and all who participated in the great work my full recognition of what has hitherto been achieved, and my warmest wishes for a further happy continuation and completion of the Baghdad Railway enterprise.

THE "Jewish World" states that Mr. Robert Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Curzon.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

"RUSSIA'S DELAY AGGRAVATING THE SITUATION."

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

THE foreign Press comments on the outrage, the following being a selection from the latest expressions of opinion :—

FRANCE.

The "Matin" says that the delay in settlement is aggravating the situation. The Russians are perhaps wanting in the rapidity of giving an explanation for which the incident calls, but the English are certainly wanting in patience in desiring an explanation practically on the spur of the moment.

It is necessary, proceeds the "Matin," that in the interests of the entire world both Powers should make an effort to calm the ill-feeling which is beginning to manifest itself between them. Up to the present England has, it is recognised, only asked for its rights.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes even more violent remarks on the same lines. It is right that the English should cry for justice for the incident, but it is not right that they should expect judgment to be given before an inquiry into the affair has been made. We must know why the Russian Fleet fired on the fishing vessels, and the English must wait till the Russian Government has received all necessary reports. England must remain calm if she would show the sincerity of her demand. If not, we shall be entitled to believe that they are lodged only in the endeavour to take advantage of the present unfortunate situation in which Russia is placed. Such a course, however, seems impossible to be the one adopted by a nation like the English.—Exchange.

GERMANY.

There are certain aspects of the crisis which cannot but impress themselves most vividly upon Englishmen resident abroad. One of these is the necessity for promptness as well as firmness (says the "Times" Berlin Correspondent). Various comments which are made in Germany and elsewhere describe the outrage as an "incident" (sic) which is sure to be amicably settled, not merely because Russia will probably express official "regret" and pay a "money compensation" to the victims of the outrage, but also because, even in the defence of her naval honour and the security of her citizens and coasts, England is not at present inclined to run any risks. The "North German Gazette" reiterates its assurances that "the incident in the North Sea is not regarded by the Governments of England and Russia as a political event which could disturb their relations."

The incident is called in Germany the "first heroic achievement of the Baltic Fleet."

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" says :—"The noble voyagers were presumably intoxicated, and simply did not know what they were doing."

The "Vossiche Zeitung" observes :—"The officers of the Russian fleet appear to have been rendered so nervous by the continued mishaps which they have suffered since the outbreak of the war as to make them incapable of distinguishing Hull fishing boats from Japanese torpedo-boats. This being their frame of mind, the Baltic fleet becomes a peril to all ships which it may happen to pass."

If this be the beginning of the long voyage to the East, it is asked in the Vienna newspapers, what will be the end?

The "Zeit" caustically remarks that the Baltic fleet, which appears anxious to win its battles in European waters, has yet many countries to pass.

Public sympathy is entirely with Britain and the most energetic measures she may take will be approved.

The Belgian Press teems with expressions of indignation at the outrage, which is characterised as the most heinous crime against international law ever committed.

JAPAN.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" says that the action of the Baltic Fleet is beyond the capacity of comprehension of the ordinary sane mind. The vessels which were attacked and sunk were harmless fishing boats of a neural Power. To indulge in such a flagrant violation of international usage could only be possible with one who holds nothing in common with civilised people. It is already well known, the journal concludes, that the Russians are inhuman. They completely lack the sense of humanity attributed to enlightened minds.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

Justice requires that the persons chiefly responsible for the death of the murdered fishermen shall be punished as their crime deserves. That is the demand we are entitled to make upon the Government of the Tsar.—"Standard."

We cannot think that a simple apology would suffice to terminate the incident. The outrage is in itself so gross, and the possibility of future danger that it opens up is so grave that some guarantee against future incidents of the kind is imperatively called for.—"Daily Chronicle."

There is no question of what are called complications. No Power can take the side of Russia, because there is no doubt about the rights and wrongs.—"Morning Post."

The Russian Navy has a very bad record in this war, and we are perfectly justified in believing the worst of a service which has already sunk two British vessels captured several others without a shadow of excuse or a shadow of legality and has won no triumphs against the Japanese save over ships totally deprived of means of resistance and reprisal.—"Times."

It was a shocking exhibition of barbarity, which cannot be forgotten or condoned.—"Standard."

It is lucky for them that the Baltic Fleet have only mistaken a British fishing fleet for men-of-war. We shudder to think what might happen if they were by chance to stumble into the midst of Lord Charles Beresford's Channel Fleet on their strange cruise.—"Daily Express."

The fact that the firing was maintained for twenty minutes and that the Russian ships then steamed away leaving their victims to drown are points which seem to suggest that this was not a mere blunder, but something worse.—"Daily Mail."

The Russian Navy has disgraced itself in the eyes of the world.—"Times."

The action of the Russian ships is analogous not to a tort for which the remedy is by civil action, but to a crime.—"Morning Post."

THEIR WORST PUNISHMENT.

A few of our papers in the first excitement of Monday, urged that our Government should demand the return of the whole Baltic Fleet to the Baltic. It was a foolish idea—foolish among other ways, in being too merciful. Surely no fleet sent out on a tremendous mission, almost of national life or death ever went on its way so burdened with its own and the world's sense of its helpless, hopeless incompetence as this squadron, that cannot tell trawlers from torpedo-boats, that cannot keep its right course down the North Sea, and that apparently does not know the nature of the shipping afloat or of the signals in common use anywhere but in its own Baltic.—"Manchester Guardian."

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

Constable Bull : "Here young fellow, I shall have to lock you up."

Mr. Baltic Fleet (not so drunk as he pretends to be) : "Thanks! That's what I did it for. I don't want to go to Japan."—"Daily Dispatch."

There appears to be a tendency in certain quarters to regard the outrage committed by the Baltic Fleet in the North Sea as a matter for discussion. The sooner Russia understands that it is nothing of the kind the better for herself and her mad-dog fleet.—"Evening News."

Our Government stands on its trial as well as that of Russia, and it remains to be seen if it really understands how deeply the nation has been stirred.—"Globe."

It is said that the Russians are nervous owing to fear of Japan. We have nothing to do with their nerves ; we have to consider the plain fact, that they have not the smallest fear of Great Britain. Why should they respect a country which does not repsect itself? Why should anyone? Japan with her tiny fleet is far more dreadful than Great Britain with her tremendous squadrons—Great Britain that condoned piracy and did not resent a blow.—Correspondent in the "Morning Post."

THE ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

England is not going to war with Russia now, for she cannot afford to do so.—"Freeman's Journal."

The most unsatisfactory part of it all is the fact that the Russian Admiral appears to have made no report of the incident, and has offered no spontaneous apology, although the Baltic Fleet passed down the Channel on Sunday well within sight of our coast.—"Daily Chronicle."

Either this outrage was intentional, or unintentional, a crime or a blunder, If it was the former, it was an act of war. If it was the latter, it affords proof positive that the Baltic Fleet is a dangerous lunatic.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

We cannot accept the view that the firing on a fishing fleet is covered or excused by some vague fear of ambushing Japanese. If the Baltic Fleet has so little command of itself, it will become a peril to the whole world.—"Daily News."

The only possible excuse is that some irresponsible person gave an order to fire, which we are certain can never have been sanctioned either by the Admiral or any of his responsible subordinates. But twenty minutes of firing requires a good deal of explanation.—"Daily Express."

WORSE TO COME.

If Admiral Rodjestvensky's nerves are in this condition while he is yet in the North Sea, in what condition will they be when he is off the Cape of Good Hope and approaching Chinese waters, and what may be the results to neutral shipping?—"Westminster Gazette."

The Navy of Imperial Russia is at length to be congratulated on its first victory since the beginning of the war.—"Globe."

The least that can be demanded is the dismissal of the miserable coward by whose orders this great wrong has been done. Such a man as Rodjestvensky is not fit to be in command of a steam pinnace much less of a fleet. Let him go back to his own country and hide in his cellar from imaginary Japanese.—"Evening News."

It is almost inconceivable that any men calling themselves seamen, however frightened they might be, could spend twenty minutes bombarding a fleet of fishing boats without discovering the nature of their target. It is still harder to suppose that officers wearing the uniform of any civilised Power could suspect that they had been butchering poor fishermen with the guns of a great fleet, and then steam away without endeavouring to rescue the victims of their unpardonable mistake.—"Times."

Unless an adequate explanation is at once forthcoming, we do not see what course is open for our nation but to prevent the farther progress of the Baltic Fleet.—"Daily Chronicle."

It is manifest that the Baltic squadron, in the present condition of the nerves of some of its officers and men, is nothing less than an international danger to peaceful commerce of the world. Its commanders either do not know themselves the elementary practices and convention of the sea, or they are incapable of compelling their subordinates to observe them.—"Times."

The action of the Baltic squadron adds a new terror to the sea and it must be stopped peremptorily and at once.—"Morning Post."

AN ILLUMINATING INCIDENT.

The "St. James's Gazette" says :—A correspondent, whose accuracy can be thoroughly relied upon, sends us the following startingly illuminating account of an incident which occurred this summer at a Russian port, the name of which we withhold at his desire :—

A Russian gunboat, which was stationed at a Baltic port, when out cruising one day at the end of last July, came across a steamer which runs between this port and another in the Baltic. This steamer, which was painted white, was mistaken by the gunboat for a Japanese boat, and the commander promptly opened fire, one shot passing immediately over the steamer. The steamer was a Russian ship flying the Russian flag, and as she had been lying in harbour for some days alongside the gunboat the latter had a good opportunity of getting to know the steamer by sight. The affair would probably have been kept quiet, but unfortunately for the gunboat there was a Russian officer on board the steamer who insisted on the matter being reported. The incident happened the day after I arrived in the port at which the gunboat was stationed, and as the boat by which I travelled was, like the rest of its line, painted white we congratulated ourselves that we had not met the gunboat on our voyage. Fortunately no harm was done but the incident shows that the Baltic commanders have been suffering from nerves for some months.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA" AND RUSSIA'S DIGNITY.

NO YIELDING TO MENACE.

St. Petersburg, October 28.—The "Novoe Vremya," commenting again to-day on the North Sea incident, says :—

"With the consciousness of right we can now reply with dignity and without superfluous phrases or bellicose utterances to the wild articles of the British Press by the presentation of indisputable facts which justify the action of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, not only in our eyes, but in the eyes of every impartial observer on the European Continent.

"The lessons of the first days of the war have not been wasted, and the new and treacherous attack by the Japanese has been met by the vigilant and pitiless eye of our Admiral and the straight fire of our guns.

If Great Britain can rely on numerical superiority on the sea, and if she threatens us with violence and unjustified vengeance, we should remember that it is not in the spirit of the Russian people to yield to menace. Our only guide has been, and will be our consciousness of truth and right and our trust in God in our struggle for the objects of our hope Demonstrations in force cannot intimidate us. We will not allow ourselves to be frightened by threats in a dispute in which the desire is shown to humiliate us without cause or motive on our part.

"Whatever turn circumstances may take we shall be inspired alone by honour and conscience. Our distant brothers separated from us by the ocean will show how little we are open to the promptings of pusillanimity.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

ARCHBISHOP OF MANCHURIA'S STRONG STATEMENT.

IN the yearly report of "The Brotherhood of the Orthodox Church in China" an open letter, written by the Russian Archbishop of Manchuria, Innokentyi has created the greatest sensation throughout Russia. The Archbishop declares without hesitation that for the present war its terrible sacrifices and Russian humiliations the responsibility lies with the Russian administration in the Far East. When he first arrived at Dalny, the seat of his diocese, he says he was painfully struck and deeply saddened by the carelessness, lightheartedness and dissoluteness, of the Russian officers and the Tchinovniks (the State's employees). "None of them," he says, "ever thought that the Japanese would dare declare war, but even if they dared do so their army would be annihilated in the very first battle? And the first Japanese cannon shot filled these boasters with astonishment and confusion. The want of organization, general disorder, the unpreparedness, and the differences and disunion among the higher officers could not but bring about defeat and calamities. Carelessness and contempt of the enemy were responsible for the loss of our fleet. The dissolute and simply scandalous life of many Russians in Manchuria had, even before the war, deprived us of the respect and sympathy of the indigenous population, who now on every step show how they hate and despise us. It is time to humiliate ourselves before God, and to repent!"

Reading this honest and straightforward statement says correspondent every Russian feels its inherent truth. More intelligent ones interpret the epistle as saying : "Repentance means Reform!" There is no fear that a revolution will take place in Russia, but the conviction that fundamental reforms are absolutely necessary is rapidly spreading through all classes of the Russian nation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri		1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	6		24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	8	6	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	1	2	3
G Mahim and Worli............	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total.........	17	19	94
Same date last year	14	8	67

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	4	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli............	0	0	4
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Tot[illegible]	7	7	77
Same date last ye[illegible]	8	11	83
Total plague dea[illegible] to date...	277,480	220,464	

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

THE MEDIUM IN PARLIAMENT.

It may not be generally remembered that a Spiritualist was once the subject of an appeal to Parliament, Daniel Dungiass Home, whose life, as his biographer says, presents a curious and as yet unsolved problem, was pitched out of Rome as a sorcerer forty years ago. He claimed the protection of the House of Commons, and Roebuck pressed his case. But Parliament had no sympathy with the case. Home had given seances before the Courts of Russia, France, Prussia, and Holland ; and had been admitted into the Church of Rome. But when the Eternal City would no longer have him, Parliament would not raise a hand to help, and there was a good deal of gratitude to Browning for his "Sludge the Medium," inspired by disgust over what he deemed patent trickery. It is not poetry, but it is strong, virile stuff. So was that speech of Archdeacon Wilberforce when he declared Spiritualism "a bastard recrudescence of pagan practices," a protest against which in the Early Church he believes he finds in the Epistle to the Colossians. The Archdeacon, who spoke at the invitation of one of the Archbishops, referred to instances just such as this at Zurich of "young girls who had been mentally, morally, and physically ruined through becoming entangled in occult and spiritualistic practices."

THE RULE OF THE SEA.

Queen Alexandra, as becomes the Sea-Kings' daughter from over the sea, has no fear of storms and winds afloat. Nevertheless there is a tremendous responsibility for those who steer her yacht to port in her crossings between Copenhagen and home. There is a verse which all good sailors sing when they are engaged in so honourable and onerous a mission :

If to my starboard Red appear.
It is my duty to keep clear.
To act as judgment say is proper—
To Port—or Starboard—Back—or Stop her.

And so on. The whole code of instructions for the Compleat Navigator is set out in the completed verse. It was written by an Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, and is printed in all the shipping manuals. There was not always such scrupulous care in navigating the Royal yacht. Queen Victoria once had the horrifying experience of seeing her craft cut in two a 120 ton schooner. The owner of the schooner was killed on the spot, and with him his sister as well as the captain. There was an angry outcry about the manner in which the Alberta had been handled. The jury found that the navigator of the Royal yacht had committed an error of judgment, and recommended a slower rate of speed and a better look out on the Alberta.

EXALTED WITNESSES.

The Master of the Rolls was careful to point out on Saturday, when Sir Forrest Fulton gave evidence before the Committee now inquiring into the wrongful convictions of Mr. Beck, that the appearance in the witness-box of the judge did not in any way create a precedent. As to who shall and who shall not be called upon to give evidence a good deal of care is exercised, particularly, of course, in the case of the Sovereign. In Charles I.'s day it was held that he could not be called and sworn, inasmuch as "he is the fountain of justice, and since no wrong may be imputed to him, the evidence would be without temporal sanction." And judges, asked to decide "(1) Whether, in case of treason or felony, the King's testimony was to be admitted or not ; (2) whether any words spoken to the Prince, who is after King, makes any alteration in the case?" decided that their answer might be of too serious consequence to the Crown, and therefore held their peace.

PROMISCUOUS POISONING.

The startling discovery that the reservoir of the little Devonshire town of Kingsbridge contains poison recalls a mystery which perplexed the good people of Leadhills, the birthplace of Allan Ramsay and of Symington, inventor of the first successful steamship ever built. All the cattle other domestic animals were killed off through picking up "arsenic" in their food. "A cat, when seized," a contemporary writer averred, "springs like lightning through every corner of the house, falls into convulsions, and dies. A dog falls into strong convulsions and dies. A cow goes perfectly mad in an instant, and must be instantly killed." That the poison was arsenic, however, seems doubtful, for human beings were not affected by it

SAVING CLAUSES.

Had the Russian outrage upon the Hull fishing fleet been deemed an intentional act of war against sitting in Cou[illegible] Monday would have afforded the King Parliament, and opportunity to [illegible] prorogation of Houses to meet six days hence, The Sovereign, on the advice of his Ministers, can summon Parliament to reassemble at any time, six days after notice, no matter what the date originally fixed. There was an extraordinary session, it will be remembered, in October, 1899, for the South African War. In other instances the re-assembly has been deferred, as over the Afghan War of 1878, and again in 1877 over a change of Ministry. This elasticity of rules has turned to account to prorogue Parliament for a week to reintroduce a Bill thrown out by the Lords and which could not pass the Commons twice in one Session. The South Sea Company Act of 1721 was got through in this manner after a two days' adjournment of Parliament.

TOUCH-AND-GO.

It is not often that the public is so soon taken into the confidence of the Government of the day as happened over the present crisis, Necessarily there is often more behind the scenes than the man in the street may instantly know There was a furious discussion between our Foreign Office and the Governments of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia over the protests of these powers respecting the conduct of Foreign refugees in London. The Austrian Ambassador presented two Notes which Lord Aberdeen was alleged to have thrown after him as he left the room, There were grave possibilities, too in the situation when two Englishmen were wantonly assaulted in the public street of Florence by Austrain officers. That was settled by diplomatic negotiation Then again there was the case of the seizure by Sicilian insurgents of a Sardinian vessel which had English subjects aboard. The difficulty of that case was heightened by an extraordinary error made in a British despatch.

A TRAGEDY OF THE THAMES.

While the widows of the fishermen mourn their dead, work must go on. London is to build herself new steamers to carry her sons upon her river highway, and forget all tragedies that have happened. Yet it was upon this same highway that there occurred the most appalling catastrophe ever recorded of any of our waterways. On a September night of 1878 the pleasure steamer Princess Alice was bringing home from Sheerness her load of more than seven hundred trippers. At eight o'clock she was passing the Arsenal at Woolwich, where there came another ship in sight, outward bound with cargo. The captain of the Princess Alice lost his head, and in two minutes there was his craft in collision, settling down by the bows, and the population of a village in the water. Three steamers were at hand, and large boats and small innumerable. But seven hundred people perished that night before the eyes of those who sought to rescue them. Two captain and all but one of the crew were of the number ; which was as well in view of the Board Trade's finding.

THE PRESS GANG OF ORPHEUS.

Not only is the Musicians' Company, whose members dined together lately, the only professional company in connection with the City ; it is one of the oldest of the companies. Their charter dates back to the days of Edward IV., in 1472. In the days when no man could learn his trade or follow it in the London except he were of their number these old companies were powers indeed. Queen Bess loved her men of music well, and commanded that, as she required their attendance every day, they should not be "choosen to any office as churchwarden, constable, scavenger, watchman, nor be charged with any subsidies nor fifteens." It must have beeen one of their company who was kidnapper in the sovereign's name of "all such singing men children, being expert in the science of musique, as he can finde, and thinke sufficient and able to do us service." So long as he avoided the Royal Chapels and St. Pauls and Westminister his listing sergeant of Orpheus might go to any cathedral or church he liked end take and sease in our name,"

SOME little time ago the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States offered a prize in open competition for the best essay on "The Relation of the Medical Department to the health of Armies. This has just been carried off by an Englishman, the winner being Lieut.-Colonel W. Hill Climo, Army Medical Service, retired pay. Receiving his first commission as assistant-surgeon, in 1861, he retired with the rank of brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel in 1893. He has written a great deal on military hygiene, a subject in which he is deeply interested. Majors S. H. Climo, D.S.O., wing officers of the 24th Punjab Infantry, is his son.

MR. W. A. RALEIGH the Professor of English Literature at Oxford, had a very large and distinguished audience on Oct. 26th when he lectured there on "Lives of the Poets." In the course of the lecture he recited the following pretty little parody :—

Lives of great men all remind us,
We must shroud our deeds in mist,
Or departing leave behind us
Work for the apologist,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR PICKERING, in 1889, discovered, or believed that he had discovered, a new satellite of Saturn, which he called Phœbus, but it is so small that some astronomers, not being able to see it themselves and surprised at its great distance from the planet declared that he was the victim of an illusion. The sharper sighted Professor, however, stood to his guns, and has taken a number of stellar photographs, which not only put the existence of Phœbus beyond a doubt, but gave the means of calculating its elements. If any further proof were wanting to convince the doubtful, it is found in the fact that the Professor, by calculation, indicated its exact position, on September 12 last. Phœbus is eight million miles from Saturn, and takes a year and a half to go round the planet. It is a question with astronomers whether Phœbus, being so far from Saturn, is a real satellite, or merely a moon captured in space by the planet.

In order to prevent the diminution of lobsters on the coasts of Canada, a lobster park, or nursery, has been established at Fourchu, Cape Breton, where a sea pond of 60,000 square feet in area has been stocked with females and eggs.

The sides of the park, or pond, are of logs, with iron grills, by which the sea water can enter. The lobsters are fed on herrings cut into pieces about an inch thick, and thrown into the ponds every three days, along with sea weeds. The system is to be extended to Nova Scotia, and perhaps to Newfoundland.

Dr. Legrain, in a paper to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology, treats of the cure of alcoholism in Russia by hypnotism. In St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities, there are Government establishments where alcoholic patients can be treated in this manner. It is required of the subjects that they sincerely desire a cure, and will abstained from, spirituous liquor during the treatment. They are put under surveillance, and their condition of existence is ameliorated as much as possible.

The cotton seeds of the United States plantations, for example, in Texas, are attacked by an insect called the anthonomus grandis, which spoils the cotton, but Mr. Cook, an American entomologist has found in Guatemala an ant which kills the anthonomus and acclimatised colonies of it in Texas. It remains, however, to be seen whether the ant will destroy the cotton pest as well in Texas as in Guatemala. The subject is treated in Bulletin 39 of the United States Bureau of Entomology.

Professor Papasogli has found by experiments that figs yield a pleasant wine, recalling chablis and vermouth de Turin. Fig wine is rich in phosphates, poor in tannin and acidity, hence may be useful for nourishing invalids or children. The residues may be utilised in feeding milch cows and fowls. Figs contain a large percentage of sugar, especially when dried in the sun. The alcohol made from them can, it is said, be used without rectification. Pliny speaks of a wine drunk by the ancient Scythians, which, it appears, was made from figs.

A machine for testing lubricating oils has been brought out by the Jacob Riater Company, of Wintherthur, Switzerland.

The Indians of the Alaskan coast, according to M. Obalski are nearly all from a uniform type. The face is large and flat, with high cheek bones. Its cast in Asiatic or Siberian, There are small tribes in the islands of a different origin.

The discoverers of the remarkable palæolithic pictures in the caverns of Eyzies, France, namely, the Abbe Breuil and MM. Captain and Peyrony, are preparing a joint work on these marvels of prehistoric art.

A very sensitive method of testing for gold has been described by Herr Donau to the Vienna Academy of Sciences. A silk or woollen fibre previously treated with solution of tannin or solution containing pyrogallol and stannous chloride is immersed in the acid solution to be tested. Gold if present is precipitated on the fibre, colouring it red as may be seen under the microscope.

Touching the recent appearance of a green sun, chronicled by us, and seeing that the phenomenon is referred by some to volcanic dust in the atmosphere, it may be pointed out that both Vesuvius and Mont Pelee, Martinique, were in eruption last September.

Professor Ronald Ross, of the University of Liverpool, on his return from Panama, is to deliver a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the "Causes and Cure of Malarial Fever."

A primitive suspension bridge, according [illegible] Central Hayward [illegible] stretch lianas or tree vines between [illegible] trees on each bank to act as cables, and these with ropes and planks for the footway, serve for the passage of persons, but not animals. One has to climb up the tree some feet to get on the bridge.

An American journal reports a pocket or portable bucket of waterproofing and a jointed framework for the use of automobilists, campers and tourists. A small bath tub is made in the same manner.

The isophone is a new telephone transmitter brought out by a Belgian. It transmits the quality of sounds faithfully, whether of the voice or of musical instruments. The carbons grains forming the microphone are inside a bag of leather or parchment, which is vibrated by the diaphragm, and the sound. A small piece conveys the vibrations from the diaphragm to the bag, something like the hammer bone of the ear.

There are many queer notions of the universe—fantastic ludicrous, or perscient. To the Norseman it was the tree Igdrasil. To the Hindoo it is the golden egg containing Brahma To Sir Oliver Lodge it is, or may be the brain cell of a transcendant Mind—which, by the way, is not so unlike the conception of the Baboo. The brain cell of a man is composed of atoms, and or electrons, then why should not suns, moons and planets the comets the shooting stars, meteoric stones, or other erratic bodies combine to form the brain cells of the universal intelligence? Why not, indeed? An American authority recently told us that the beating of a mosquito's wing might have started the universe, and Sir Oliver's idea is not, perhaps, a more unscientific speculation. We use the word unscientific advisedly, because it is the favourite anathema of Sir Oliver on critics who venture to differ from his views.

It would seem from world wide observations that the transparency of the atmosphere has decreased since 1902 and 1903, and the cause is ascribed to the West Indian volcanic eruptions in 1902, especially that of Mont Pelee, throwing dust into the air.

Of no meagre or ephemeral interest is the question about which a somewhat acrid controversy has arisen in the "Times" between Sir Oliver Lodge Professor Ray Lankester and Dr. Chalmers Mitchell. The immediate subject of dispute—whether or not Sir Oliver has accurately cited the name of Huxley—need not here be introduced but we may properly inquire into the attitude of science towards the question: How did life originate on the earth.

If you leave a little heap of dead dust in a corner, no "creeping thing" or other form of life will be developed therein so long as no living cells gain access to it. We must not be misled by Stevenson's phrase, this "vital putrefaction of the dust." Every living thing on the earth at this moment, animal or vegetable, man or bacillus, has had a living ancestor. Our own Harvey framed the dogma, omne vivum ex ovo. The modern form of this statement omnis cellula e cellula, we owe to Rudolf Virchow. It is universally accepted as true of to-day, by men of science and we may know it as the doctrine of biogenesis.

The surface of our planet was once so hot—rolling "tides of molten lava"—that no life could have existed upon it. If, then, the earth was once lifeless—perhaps the one assertion in which Genesis and science agree — and if no life arises but from preceding life, what becomes of the doctrine of evolution? Darwin never discussed this question: he began by assuming the existence of a few simple forms. The first thinker seriously to tackle a problem which, as the author of a cosmic theory, he could not avoid, was Spencer. But let us take living men—and we may begin with the greatest.

Lord Kelvin has suggested that the first germs of life might have been borne to this planet by a meteorite "from the moss-grown ruins of another world." Obviously, this helps us no whit, but merely alters the locale of the problem. One hardly fancies that Lord Kelvin meant to be taken seriously When the present writer was studying zoology under Professor Cossar Ewart, that distinguished biologist was constrained to invoke a creative act in order to explain the origin of life on the earth. This is the difficulty which lately led Lord Kelvin to assert, amidst so much hobbub, that "since absolutely demands creative power." Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority, including all those who unlike Lord Kelvin or Professor Ewart, have specially studied the problems involved, believe that further research in organic chemistry" will solve the difficulty; and be it remembered that when "organic chemistry" was named, men thought that no artifice could produce the compounds characteristic of organic bodies. Then came the famous synthesis of urea—a typical animal product—by Wohler, and to-day the old meaning of the phrase organic chemistry does not exist. The term is now being incorrent, used merely as a brief substitute for the "chemistry of the carbon compounds."

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PROPOSED DISESTABLISHEMENT.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writing on October 24th says:—By a majority of 88—325 against 23—the French Chamber of Deputies has accepted the principle of the separation of Church and State. From to-day the Church and the State and the State and the Vatican, may look upon themselves as completely estranged. The magic kettle of the Church will be no longer boil on the ice of the Government. M. Combes has stated no particulars, has given no information as to when and how he proposes to effect the operation, but the acceptance of his declarations of policy by so large a vote in the Chamber is the first important step on the road that leads away from Rome. In his speech on Saturday, M Combes accused the Pope of bringing about the crisis. His attitude was of such a nature as to make a rupture inevitable. Now, it is indisputable that Pius X. was unfortunate in his action in the incidents of the Bishops of Dijon and Laval. Instead of endeavouring to regulate a situation diplomatically, by first approaching the Government of France, his Holiness preferred to summon the Bishops directly to Rome. Here was immediately a defiance of the Concordat, which stipulates that no prelate shall leave his diocese without the consent of the Minister of Religions. It gave M. Combes the occasion for which he was looking. Rome had herself broken the Concordat, and Rome should pay for it in her own person. This was the reasoning of M. Combes and logically he was right. When added to that was the other incident of the Pope's letter of protest against the visit of M. Loubet to Rome—a phrase omitted in the copy of the note sent to the French Government and only unearthed by M. Jaures, as the result of a piece of private journalistic enteprise—then M. Combes case againt the Vatican technically became strong. Even devout Churchmen allow that had the present occupant of the chair of St Peter shown the suppleness and worldly wisdom of Leo XIII, the crisis would not have been precipitated with its present suddenness. It is however of course open to question whether a position that was rapidly becoming untenable was not better resolved forthwith. Better the "situation nette" than the "situation fausse." That is a phrase I have often heard on Catholic lips since these days of crisis. Moreover, the present Pontiff has not, perhaps, as clear a preception as his predecessor of the overwhelming strength of the Republican institutions in France, and how usless, and worse than useless, is any encouragement given to reaction. Whilst Leo XIII. assured the Conservative Catholics that their duty was to rally to the Republic, Pius X., with less political perspicacity and consequently with less directness in his advice, said to the Bishops of Arras and Bayeaux, "Cum Gallia sit in republica, Catholici sint republicani." Here is simply an acceptance of the status quo—not a going out to meet the regime. The Pope, clearly is first and foremost a religious chief, ill adapted to dwell with patience and docility in the tents of the unfaithful. Obviously a compact such as the Concordat can only exist when the two parties are of one mind to keep it. But when one side is eager for divorce, and the other will do nothing to prevent it, then the end can hardly be far off. M. Combes and his Holiness Pius X. are no more suited to understand one another than, say, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Mr. Bradlaugh. It is as if Mr. Balfour, having written the philosophy of Tom Payne, instead of the "Foundations of Belief," should still hold to his competence to appoint the Bishops and to regulate Christian education.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

Clearly, the "menage" of Government and Vatican has been impossible for some time. As the result, no fewer than nine Sees have remained vacant for months past, because neither one nor the other could agree upon the nominees. On the side of the Government it is alleged that the Papal candidates were hostile to the Republic, whilst the Catholics objected that the priests chosen for preferment by the Cabinet were mere political tools or objectionable from the point of view of character and attainments. An instance of the difficulties created and the hindrances to religion caused by this impossibility to see eye to eye is furnished by the very case of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon. Some said, Resign, and the Government said, Stay. The clerics obeyed the Government as long as they could, but they were forced ultimately to yield and to kneel as repentant children at the feet of the Pope. Though the Government maintained them in office, and paid their stipends the faithful refused to attend their ministrations, and they were subject to spiritual and social boycott. Such a condition of affairs could not continue for ever. And the logical end is separation Since the nation, apparently, wishes to keep M. Combes in office, judging by the support that his party continues to give him, then it must accept this dissolution of the old tie binding Church to State as the logical consequence of the dispersal of the Orders and the suppression of Christian teaching. It is clear, then, that the Concordat will be denounced, and it may be assumed that the "budget descultes" will be expropriated.

EFFECTS OF SEPARATION.

With the abyss of separation suddenly yawning before their feet, what are the Churchmen and Churchwomen of France to do to preserve their existence as a Christian entity? Quietly, secretly almost the Church is organizing its resources. In every diocese and every parish societies are being formed which will undertake the sustenance of the clergy. These societies may be founded absolutely under the protection of the Associations Law itself, such being permitted by the terms of the Act. Week by week the faithful will contribute their francs and their sous to the parochial and diocesan funds. In the richer parishes these will be no difficulty to provide for the support of the "cure" and for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church; in the poorer districts however, the fight will be hard, and will, perhaps, result in whole communities being deprived of the regular spiritual ministrations of the clergy. The work of organization, too, is not easy in France, where the Church-going population has had little experience of the self-sacrifice and the self-renunciation necessary for the upholding of a religious cult. As in other Latin countries, this work has been undertaken by the Government, so that the Church has almost come to have the aspect of a Government institution and her ministers that of functionaries. The payment of pew rents and the sale of cemetery lots in consecrated ground, such as form a large part of the income of unendowed Churches in England and America, are unknown in France, where such means of "raising the wind" are quite opposed to Gallic ideas. The habit of giving regularly and substantially to Church purposes will take time, therefore, to become rooted and grounded, and in the meantime great difficulties are to be expected. Unfortunately for the cause of religion in France, those difficulties and this call for sacrifice and for calm steadfast devotion to the Church come at a moment when the country is partially submerged under a wave of Free Thought and indifference. The abolition of Christian teaching in the schools has also robbed the Church and religion of its most precious auxiliary.

The Church must become more active, its followers more embued with the apostolic spirit. The priest, no longer a functionary, will become an apostle and a preacher. He will carry the fiery cross of his faith through every part of France. The clergy will certainly be a less numerous body than heretofore. It is likely that parishes will be grouped in the rural parts, and that the priest will speed hither and thither on his bicycle (no longer regarded by the Vatican as the engine of the flesh and worldliness but an instrument of usefulness for the Church), preaching in improvised chapels, rallying the faithful, baptising their children, carrying the paten and the chalice to the bedside of the dying. This is the future of the Church in France. Meanwhile, the Combes Ministry will not live for ever, more especially if the Premier really dreams of replacing M. Loubet at the Elysee. Perhaps, under a milder "regime," and under one that has a less strange conception of liberty of thought, the Church may come to new power and new influence in France. For the moment, however, the position is one of great difficulty and danger.

REPUBLICAN DOUBTS OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Paris, October 25.—There is such a thing as repenting at leisure, and there are signs that a certain portion of the Republican camp is so affected in respect of Saturday's vote in the Chamber for the separation of Church and State. There is by no means unanimity as to the wisdom of the proposed dissolution; neither is it certain that the measure will be popular with the peasantry, once they have grasped its true import. That uncompromising enemy of the Government, M. Lucien Millevoye, remarked to me, yesterday, with reference to the vote: "This is a game of bluff. The Chamber has accepted the principle, but it will never proceed, either in the life-time of this Ministry or the next, to apply the law. The country would be bitterly opposed to it. Do you imagine that the peasant will enjoy the alternative of either paying for the cure himself or depriving his kith and kin of clerical ministrations at times of baptism, marriage, and burial?"

But it is not necessary, as I have stated above to go to the Opposition to learn the dangers of Disestablishment. More than one organ of Ministerial sympathies in the country has raised its voice against the ruthless police of M. Combes, M. Sarrien, whose Republicanism is beyond suspicion, writing in a Toulouse journal, expresses the view that the clergy, freed from State control, will become more formidable than ever. There will be nothing to prevent them from entering into commerce, for which plenty of money will be forthcoming from wealthy adherents of the Church. These ecclesiastical traders, supported by their congregations, will offer a competions to local industries which will speedily cause enthusiasm for "a free Church in a State" to give place to feelings hostile to the Government and its measure. The Prime Minister has entered with "light heart" upon a course of action which may be as disastrous as it was upon that other historic occasion.

A Reuter's telegram on Saturday stated that M. Combes has introduced a Bill to give effect to the principle of separation.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 14.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

1353—B Raghavaya Nilkant—Keshav Gadgill and others—vs Vennbai abas—Shaiadabai and others—Hiralal D

For admission of Documents.

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for Indian in Council—E F Nicholson.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1264—Thakurdas and Co—Ayshabai binte Cassumbhoy and another—vs The Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford B and Co—and Sorabji and J Partheard.

1313—Malui H and M N C Macledd vs Haridas Ramdas and another Little and Co—and D D Komer Part heard.

1322—Jehangir and S Mewji Lakhamsey vs Sonabai widow and others—Part heard.

1363—Little and Co—The G I P Railway Co—vs Kessowji Issur Smitham B and V

1343—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N

1360—Khunderao S and L Raliatbai widow vs Raichand Khooshalchand and others—Matubhoy J and M

1361—Ardeser H D and Co—Goverdhundas Radhakisson—vs Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum Captain and V

1337-1361—Paynal and Co—Messrs S R Traser and Co—vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited and others—Cragie L and O Smetham B and N (not to be called on till the 18th November 1904),

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI.

For recording evidence,

453-04—Hiralal D Mody Moosa Yocub vs Manilal Ajitrae Dewan Bhaishnnker K and G

For Trial of issue

607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta—P R and K (For trial of Issues.)

Long Causes,

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur Sorabji aad Co—Matubhoy J and M—Payne and Co Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shushi and another—Mathbhoy J and M,

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Surabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes.

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchordas Culiianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Culiianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Papne and Co

474-02—Mriza and M Tbucker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Bomanji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748 03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Cassum Dhurramsey vs Joseph Ezekeel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K

For trial of issues.

556-07—K J Bilimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final desposal,

For Conseul Decree.

718-04—Madhowji and K Ebji Umarsi and others—vs Ram chand Gopinath and others—Malvi H and M

For further Evidence,

750-02—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebrahimjee us S Bunsradin ann another—Bicknell M and R

Long Causes

120-03—K B Metha—Gangabai widow ann and other vs Moodidhar Dhanji D D Romer

511-03—Bicknell M and R—Moolchand Lalji Vs Sidney N Mac-causland and others—Payne & Co.

457-01—Cragie L and O—Pragji Soorji and others vs Khattan Valiuh das & Co—Payne & Co

479-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

341-13100 04—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Bbrahim Oosman aud others—Edgelow G and W

484-04—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessonji and another vs Vallabdass Cremjj and another—Mulla and M and HiralalD

486-04—Matubhoy J and M—Ramji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

504-04—Mulla and M—Jenabai widow and another vs Haji Babaji Bhapkar—In por on

121-01—Bhaishankar K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordhandes Radhakison and another—Ardeshir H D and Co B and K and E G and W

73-03—Smetham B and N Heyn Franc vs Dadabhoy Bapoojie Lamp and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

After the Appellate side Courts over.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

645-04—Payne and Co—Kanjee Dewjee and another vs Bhugwandas Narotamdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

534-01—Madhowji and K—Ebjee Umarsi and others vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Mathubhoy—J and M

Long Causes

2-8-01—K B Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

Qn question of Cost.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

51-44—Tyebjee O and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhie Sultan and othets—Payne and Co

Long Causes

387-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O

284-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

403-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheokey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulit Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Velij and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnal Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-[illegible]—M and B—Chathla Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 14.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be communicating Drill for all N C Officers at Head-quarters to-day (Monday) the 14th instant, as 6 p.m. Infantry Drill Part I para 108 to 136 will be practised.

3, There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 16th instant, Infantry Drill Part I Paras 108 to 136 will be practised.

4 There will be Recruits Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 17th instant at head quarters at 6 p.m.

5 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters 5. p. m. on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes side arms to be worn.

6 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday the 15th instant at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side arms to be worn.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 14.

I Detail:—Orderly Sergeant for the week:—

No. 1 Company Br. F. Petch next for duty Sergeant H, E Bryning.

No. 2 Company Sergeant W. Ewing next for duty Sergeant P. Hunter.

II The following drills will take place this week No. 1 Company.

Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Towo Hall compound squad drills and Instructions for Proficiency Certificates.

Thursday 6-30 a.m. Colaba North Forth 6" Br gun drill, No. 2 Company Nesbit Lanc Head-Quarters,

Thurspay at 8-15 p.m. Squad drill.

The E. E. Company will parade at 630 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 16th instant, and proceed to Oyster Rock for technital Instructions

The following members having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant G G Bailey

III The following Transfers have been sanctioned Gr. W.S. Cole from No. 1 Company to Reserve Gr N M Carter from No. 1 to No. 3 Sub.Division No, 1 Company Gr. J Archibrld from No, 1 to No, 3 Sub-Division No, 1 Company Sptr, G, Pickard from No, 1 to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

NOTICE.

A conversazione and dance will be held at the Nesbit Lane Headquarters on Friday, the 18th instant,

Tickets to admit member and two Ladies Re. 1.

Tickets to admit Non member and 1 Lady Rs. 2.

Tickets can be had from No. 1 of Sub-Division or at the Club Apollo Bunder.

Dance to commence at 9 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adato, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie will sail to day for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Aboukir, 2146 tons, Captain P Killer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York 14th October, with a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3420 tons, Captain E G Davis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 31st October with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Sutherland, 3277 tons, Captain A Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta 1st November with a cargo of coal

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Tientsin, 2566 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe 11th October, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzeda, 12 140 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Koweit 3th November, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from New Castle, 15th October with 430 Horses and Mr G W Cotgrave and Mr F N Furdoonjee as passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3362 tons, Captain A D Morton, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta 28th October, with a general cargo and Mrs Patterson and infant, Mr Seton-Karr, and three deck passengers

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain J Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs A Mayne and child, Mrs N E Tilney, Mrs J A Anderson, and friend Mrs Ashworth, Major Roberts, Mr A and Miss Warren Jones

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 664 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 4th November with a general cargo, 95 cases opium, 9 horses and the following passengers, Mrs Davidson, Mr and Mrs Mohil, Mr and Mrs Galstaun and, 2 children, and 13 natives and 115 deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Karachi 10th November with a general cargo and the following passengers, Major and Mrs Ogilvie, Mr Warren, Mr and Mrs D George, and child, Mr Sifton Staff Sergeant W Stane and 4 horses, and 215 deck

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
H M S Porpoise		Comdr.. Hotham			Royal Navy
Sicilia		Weston			Transport
India	2501	Forbes			M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Kola	498	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Mongolia	4955	Londen	London	12-11	P & S N O Co
Madura	1273	Cutbush			M M & Co
Africa	1362	Carey			M M & Co
Adato	2145	Broodie			Bombay Co
Malta	3900	Peters			P & O S N Co
Katoria	664	McClelland			M M & Co
Tientsin	2533	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Aboukir	2146	Killea			K Nixon & Co
Hinda	3362	Morton			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Danis			M M & Co
Sutherland	3277	Wallace			W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cromwell	1971	Scheel			B I S N Co
C City of Oxford	2603	Halley	Karachi	15-11	K M & Co
D Umballa	3426	Hugill	Karachi	15-11	M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	18-11	B & P S N Co
H Gulf of Trinidad	1701	Hughes	R Sea Ports	15-11	B&P S N
M Santhia	3352	Phillips	Berbera	16-11	M M & Co
N Grantly Hall	2585	Jenso	Antwerp	15-11	J M & Co
Q Hampstead	1483	Meadows	London	15-11	S Dhurumsey

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Indravati	513	Hoosein	Mangalore	14-11	Shpd & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Sabramat	547	Ahmed	B'negar	15-11	Shepherd & Co
Fairy Queen		Nacoda Dharamtar			V E & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	16-11	G Ferrero
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-11	G Ferrero
5	Bengal	2752	Phillips	China	16-11	A L S N Co
8	Arcadia	3514	Cubitt	Aden	19-11	P & O Co
9	Axenfels	282		Karachi	19-11	Weihmann..Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178		London	26-4	P & O Co
16	Cromwell	1977	Scheel	Antwerp	22-11	M M & Co

V. DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	14-11	M M & C

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Puri	643	Ahmed	Karachi	12-11	Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Umballa s	Hugill	Newcastle, Oct 15
	Sutherlands s	Wallace	Calcutta, Nov 1
12	Oolobaria s	Davis	Calcutta, Oct 31
	Itinda s	Morton	Calcutta, Oct 28
	Aboukir s	Killea	Newport, Oct 14
	Tientsin s	Goldsmith	Kobe, Oct 11
	Katoria s	Mclelland	Busreh, Nov 4
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 10
	Henzadr s	MacLean	Koweith, Nov 5
13	Camberwell s	Baines	London, Oct 13
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutsa, Nov 2
	Arroys s	Plough	Calcutto, Nov 1
	Bundesrath s	Abreus	Zanzibar, Oct 30
	Clydesdale s	Lundberg	Mangalore, Nov 1[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Mongolia s	Preston	London
	Orwell s	Frame	Hull
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Massilia s	Thomson	Liaerpoel

The steamer Adato, Captain Brodie, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left Portsaid on the morning of the 11th instant, and the steamer Golconda left Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Bombay, arrived at on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FOR LONDON.

Hampstead s—32 bales hemp F Khoopchand; 750 cwt aloe fabric The Bombay Co; 180 cwts hoops M Mahomed

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—4000 cwts rapeseed, 4000 cwts linseed and 1000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

Cromwell s—1800 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 8000 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—423 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES

Maslia s—3 cwts, teaseed Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

R Rubattino s—100 bales hemp Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—280 cwts ooplato L F Talati; 70 cwts sweet oil Bhugvandas; 100 bales twist Tato and Co 150 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales piece goods R S N Taiati and Co

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

Sunday:—The pressure has risen in Baluchistan and North-West frontier districts and has fallen in East Rajputana. The depression over Western desert yesterday moving eastwards was shown to-day in North-west United Provinces and adjoining districts. Light falls of rain have occurred in hills and plains in Upper India and light to moderate local rain in South Peninsula. Snow has fallen on hills to North Simla down to about 8500 feet. Trivandrum reports 3 inches, Cuddalore 1 1-2, Cochin, Tinnevelly, Negapatam and Multan 1; Simla, Montgomery and Pamban half an inch; Ambala Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Chakrata, Murree, Khushub and Bikaner quarter inch. Weather is more settled in Western districts in North-west India but local rain is still probable in West Himalayas, and few local falls are possible in United Provinces and North Central Provinces. Local rain may also occur in South Burma and South Peninsula but rain is likely to decrease in the latter region within the next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 21°.

Winds are very vasiable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Khandwa, Indore, Agra, Saugor, Jhansi and Cawnpore and 5° in defect at Negapatam; minimum from 5° to 18° in excess at Belgaum, Saugor, Neemuch, Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmer, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Agra, Cawnpore, Sirsa and Lahore and 5° in defect at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Hoshangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Bangalore and Cochin.

Rain.—Negapatam reports about three inches and a half, and Agra, Madras and Trichinopoly light showers.

Weather continues fine and settled generally in all districts except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where it is cloudy and slightly favourable for local rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ENGLAND AND THE AMEER.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote on Oct. 23:—Now that the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway is finished, the Government is taking energetic measures to get it ready for the speedy despatch of troops towards the Afghan frontiers, and has already begun to carry out the policy of a slow advance in the Middle East, which seems destined to cause friction with Great Britain.

Thus Russia is determined, at all costs, to enter into direct and close relations with Afghanistan, and already written proposals on the subject have been officially made, I am not informed what answer was received from Habibullah Khan, but it cannot have been favourable, because the attempt was repeated. I am assured however, that Russia is resolved if he persists in his refusal, to treat Afghanistan as England dealt with Thibet, and is confident that the results will compensate for the reverses in Manchuria.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Thorough efficiency
is proved by the enormous sale of
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap
is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BRUMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

TORTURING
DISFIGURING
Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours
From Pimples to Scrofula
From Infancy to Age
Speedily Cured by Cuticura
When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield, Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "...........The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

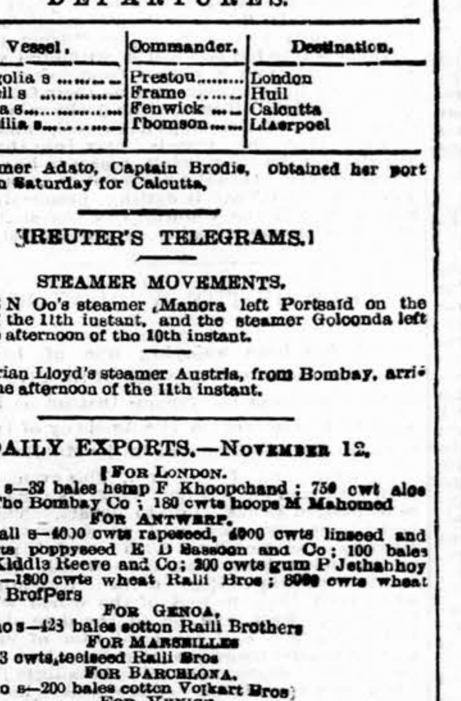
Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

THE ORIGINAL
KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION
WIDOW WELCH'S
FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anaemia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

HIGH CLASS GOLD WATCHES.
THE "EXCELSIOR,"
KEYLESS LEVER.



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18CT. GOLD.
Plain, Engine turned or Engraved,
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SEE OUR NEW PRICE LIST,
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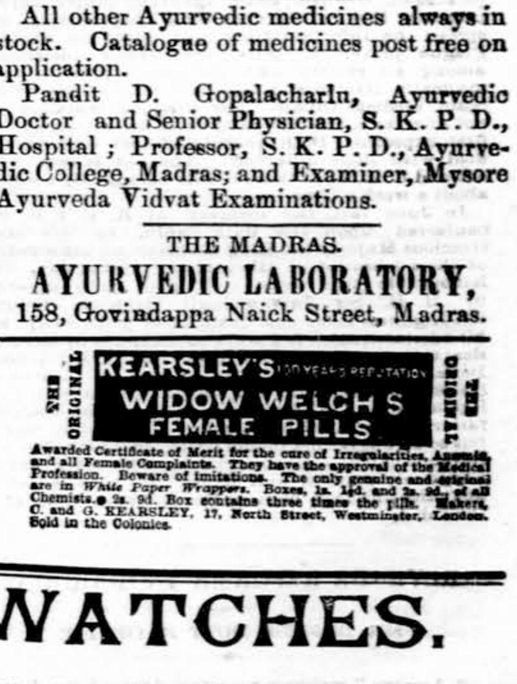
Rs. 200.



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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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"THE HANDY."

THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN.

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NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

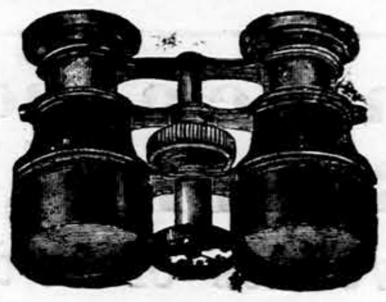
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGH COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2 1/2 inches.

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EASILY CURE

THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Dainty Skin

is a precious possession. It is made and kept dainty by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes
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Wholesale:
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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

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and you will not have to return hopeless. If you suffer from Melancholia, obstinate Headaches, Emotional distress, Restlessness of mind, unsettled state of Brain, occasional depression from Nervous and Cerebral disorders of any kind, use our world-renowned KESHRANJAN OIL—the most effective remedy, supported by thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the Princes, Peers, Nobility and Gentry from all over our Indian Empire.

Price per Small Phial	Re.	1 0 0
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Do you Enjoy Food?

Can I ask you this pertinent Question? Do you go to your table with a really healthy appetite? Do you leave the table with a feeling that your food is properly digesting and thoroughly nourishing your body? You will unhesitatingly answer "No." Why do not you extricate yourself from this difficult position by using our AGNIDIPAK, an infallible remedy for Indigestion, Bad Liver, and Dyspepsia.

Price per Phial	Rs.	1 0 0
Packing and Postage...	As.	0 5 0

OVER-HEARD!!

WIFE—(*aside*) I hear Kaviraj N. N. Sen's **ASOKARISHTA** is an infallible medicine for all female Complaints and Uterine disorders; I am thinking of procuring a phial very soon.

HUSBAND—(*appearing*) Already procured by me for your troubles—my darling!! Use it and enjoy a happy life

Price per Phial	Rs.	1 8 0
Packing and Postage	Rs.	0 7 0

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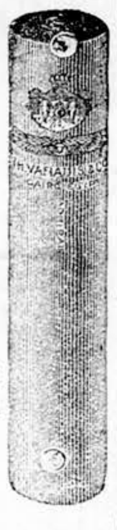

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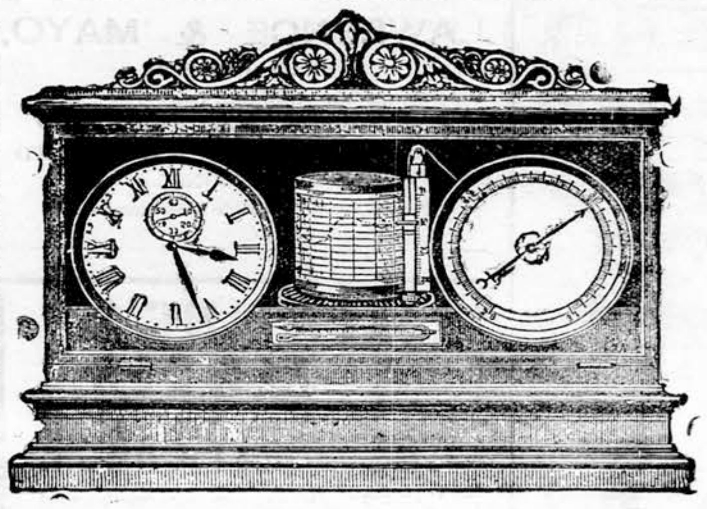

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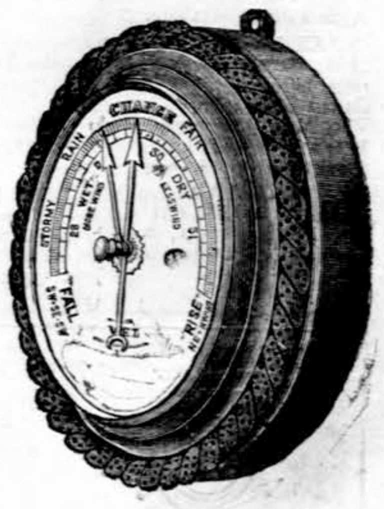

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